ملزمة

English Language

للثالث متوسط

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MAJID AL-SAFI
ماجد الصافي
Majid Dakhil Alsafi@ facebook / 07816011710

ثانوية الكرار للمتميزين

Unit One

DESCRIBING THINGS

في هذه الوحدة سوف ندرس المواضيع التالية

- في مركز التسوق
- 1. At the mall
- استعجل ! حان الوقت للذهاب
- 2. Hurry up ! It's time to go
- سيارة العام
- 3. Car of the Year
- 4. Buying and selling. — # البيع و الشراء
- 5. What are they for ? — لأي غرض يستخدموا
- كيف يبدوون / ما أشكالهم
- 6. What do they look like
- اصدقاء جيدين
- 7. Good friends
- 8.Writing an advert — # كتابة اعلان
- 9. Round up — # مراجعة

10. The lucky customer 50 — #الزبون المحظوظ رقم50

English for Iraq | SB- p. 4 | UNIT 1 Lesson 1 | AB- 3 - 4 | At the mall في المـــول

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
information	معلومات	shop assistant	مساعد دكان	socks	جواريب
queue	طابور / صف	lift	مصعد	plants	نباتات
security	أمن	escalator	سلم كهربائي	clock	ساعه
guard	حارس	cap	قبعة	missing	ضائع / مفقود

At the mall

Read what Richard says about a mall in England . What does he like ?

We've got a big mall in Manchester. I like going there with my family. It has lots of good shops. I like the sports shops and the ones that sell video games. There are lots of clothes shops. My father likes the electronics shops. He likes buying things for his computer.

There isn't a supermarket, so we can't go food shopping there. I like going up and down in the lift because you can see everything .

There are plants and trees everywhere. And there's a big car park next to the mall . It has three floors. Sometimes my father can't find his car when we finish shopping. He gets very angry.

AB-A/P.3 (غير مهم) تدريب صفي على وصف الاماكن

AB-B/P.4-Complete the texts with the words in the boxes.

Majid AL Safi

name is young has eyes

A …………… boy is missing in the mall. He ………………. six years old. His …………… is Jamal. He ………………… short brown hair and brown ………………… .

ANSWERS >>> young , is , name , has , eyes

his has and wearing a

He is wearing …………………white T-shirt and jeans. The jeans are very old and ……………… T-shirt has Iraq on it. He is also …………………… a red baseball cap. He ………………. white shoes …………. blue socks.

ANSWERS >>> a , his , wearing , has , and

Describing Places: وصف الاماكن

Affirmative >>> There is …. [للمفرد] There are …. [للجمع]……. هنالك / يوجد

Negative >>>There isn't …..[للمفرد] There aren't [للجمع] ……لايوجد / ليس هنالك

Question >>> Is there ……? [للسؤال عن المفرد] Are there ….. ? [للسؤال عن الجمع]

عادة يسبق الاسم المفرد باحدى الادوات (a / an)

e.g. There is an information desk. e.g. There isn't a supermarket. e.g. There is a nice café. e.g. Is there a school ? e.g. There are some shops. e.g. There are some schools. e.g. There are lots of houses. e.g. There aren't any museums in our city. e.g. Are there any tennis courts in your city ?

[There are عند وجود كلمات مثل (lots of , few , some , many) فهذا يدل على ان الاسم الذي يأتي بعدها جمع لذلك نستخدم]

- تستخدم (any) مع الجمل المنفيه والاستفهاميه .

Ex.تمرين للتدريب

1. There { isn't / aren't } a pen on the table.
2. There { isn't / aren't } any pens here.
3. There is a cat on the chair. [Make a question / Question]

4. There .... one table in the classroom. [is / are]
5. There are ***many*** people at the bus stop. [Change into a question] ----- any ?
6. There is ***some*** sugar on the table . (Negative) --- any ?

الوصف للاماكن والاشخاص باستخدام فعل التملك (has)

[فاعل + has + ت .]

e.g. There is a mall in my city. It has three floors. It doesn't have a restaurant.

عند نفي فعل التملك نستخدم (doesn't have) بدلا عن الفعل (has)

2019/1-She has a nice dress. [Negative] - **She doesn't have a nice dress.** لخارج العراق

English for Iraq | SB- 6 | Unit 1 Lesson 2 | AB- 4-5 | Hurry up! It's time to go

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
past	و	quarter	ربع	minutes	دقائق
half	نصف	hour	ساعه	clock	ساعه
queue	طابور / يصطف	come back	ارجع/يرجع	see you	الى اللقاء






What time is it now? **Usual Clock** ساعة اعتيادية

It's half past nine. انها التاسعة والنصف It's a quarter to eleven انها الحادية عشر الا ربع

It's ten past twelve انها الثانية عشر وعشر دقائق It's one O'clock انها الساعة الواحدة

It's twelve ten. 17:50 >>>>>> It's ten to six /or/ It's five fifty. 21:30 >>>It's nine thirty.

Digital 7 : 15 **Clock** 3 : 20 14 : 20

It's quarter past seven. It's twenty past three. It's twenty past two

7 = hours / 15 = minutes It's three twenty It's two twenty

مهم

اذا كان الرقم اكثر من 12 يعني من 13 الى 23 فاننا نقوم بطرح العدد 12 من الرقم الكبير والباقي هو الوقت

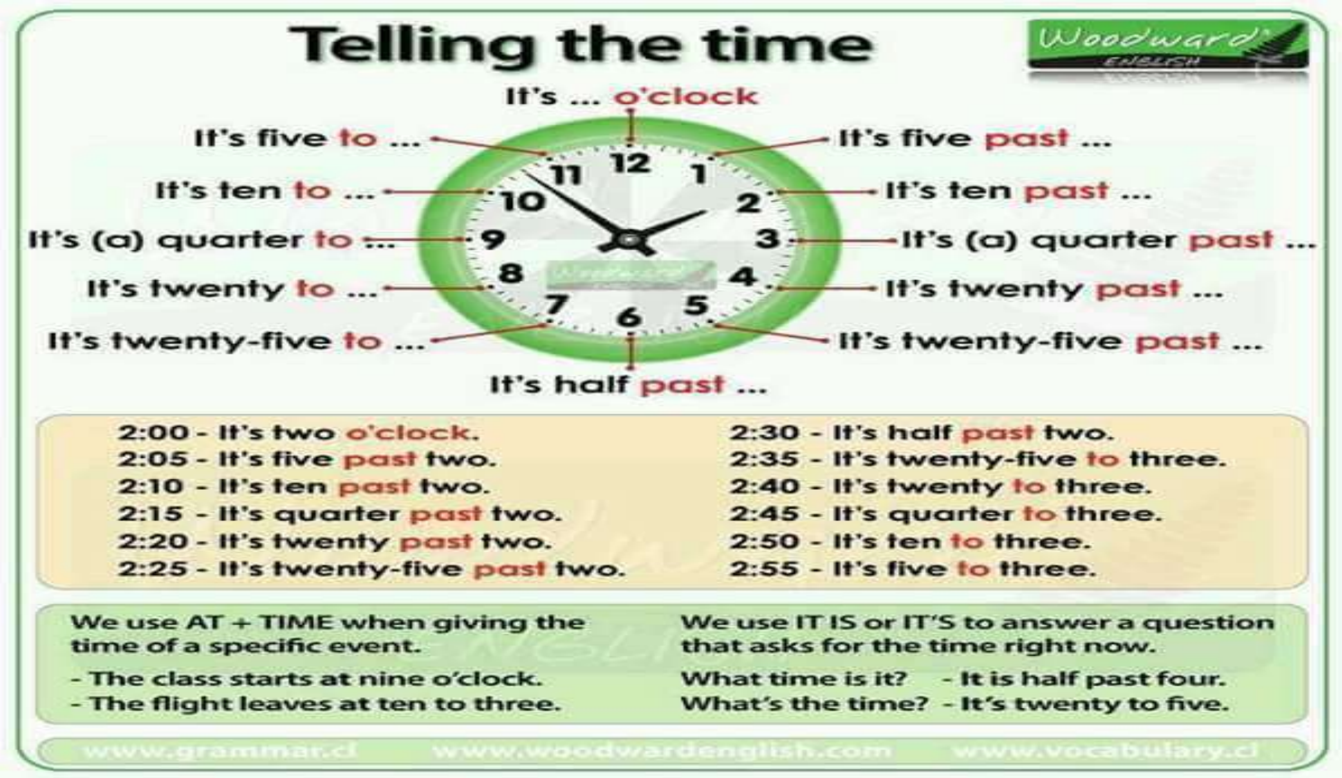
مع ملاحظة (صباحا a.m = ante meridian / عصرا p.m = post meridian) للمعلومة فقط

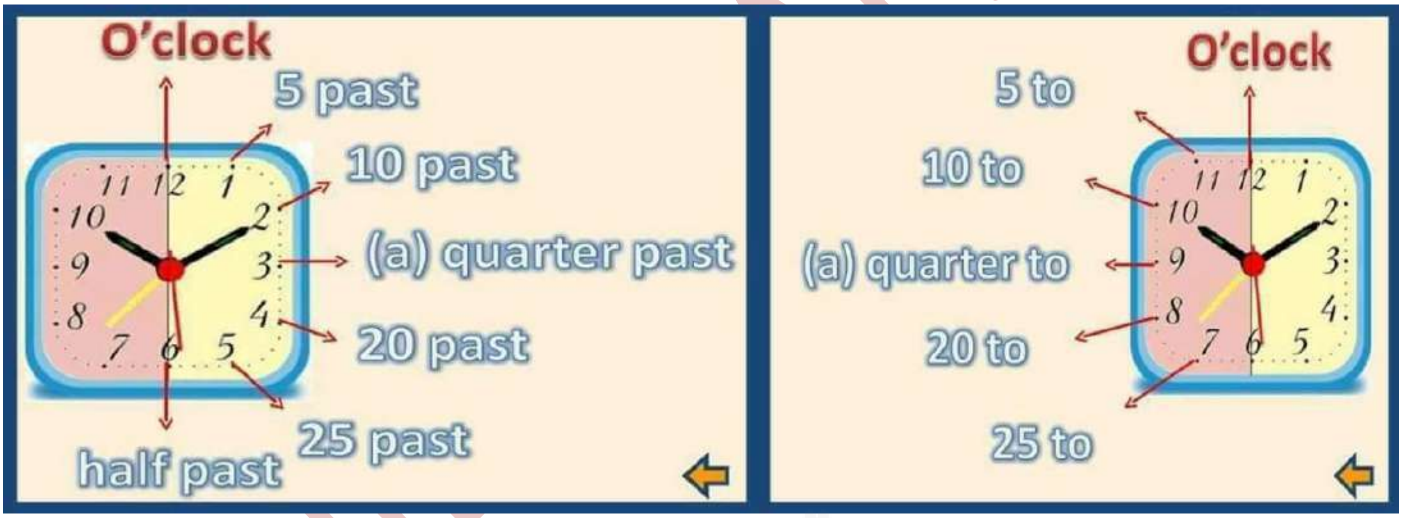
Spelling : **1: 10 = It's ten past one ; 15 : 20 = ...** ممكن طريقة الامتحان

minutes

19 : 20 ⟶ **It's seven twenty / or/ It's twenty past seven**

Hours





2017-3 للموصل **[13:15]. Tell the time.** ....

Lesson 2/ AB-A/P.4- Listen again. Complete the sentences

in	queuing	doing	no	queue

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1. What are you ……………… ?
2. See you …………………… 5 minutes.
3. I'm in a …………………… .
4. There's ………………… time for that. Come back now.
5. What are you ………………….. for ? ANSWERS >>> 1. doing 2. in 3. queue 4. no 5. queuing

AB-B/p. 5

!

Mother
Hurry up , **then**.
Look …
Come back **right** now.

Children
I'm **really** sorry , Mum.
I'm **just** coming.
See you **in** a minute.

Present Continuous Tense

فاعل + [am / is / are] +(فعل) + ing + ت .

I am watching T.V **now**. استخدمنا المضارع المستمر لوصف حالة مستمرة في الوقت الحاضر.

He is doing his homework **at the moment**.

They are playing football **at the present time**.

Look! It is raining again.

الحالات	Form	Example
Affirmative	S + was / were + v + ing + C.	They *are playing* football now. I *am writing* my report at the moment.
Negative	wasn't / weren't + v.+ ing + C.	Ali *isn't sleeping* at the present time. They *aren't playing* now .
Question	Was / Were + S + v.+ ing + C?	*Are* you *studying* hard ?

نستخدم الظروف التالية مع زمن المضارع المستمر في نهاية الجملة (اليوم **today**) و (الآن **Now**) و
(في هذه اللحظة **at the moment**) و (في الوقت الحاضر **at the present time**)

- في حالة الإجابة (**short answer**) على السؤال الذي بفعل مساعد نتبع القاعدة التالية:

-**Yes** , فاعل + فعل مساعد .
-**No**, فاعل + فعل مساعد (**not**) .

أمثلة حول زمن المضارع المستمر

1-We (learn) English now . (correct the verb)
-*We are learning English now* .
2-The baby (sleep) . (present continuous)
-The baby is sleeping .
3-Our teacher (listen) to the radio at the moment . (negative)
- Our teacher isn`t listening to the radio .
4-Your father (work) now . (Question)
- Is your father working now ?
5-Ali is reading English .... (yesterday , tomorrow , now , last day)

2019-1. The students ……………… English at the moment. (a. are reading b. will read c. were reading)

Past Continuous Tense

فاعل + [was / were] +(فعل) + ing + ت .

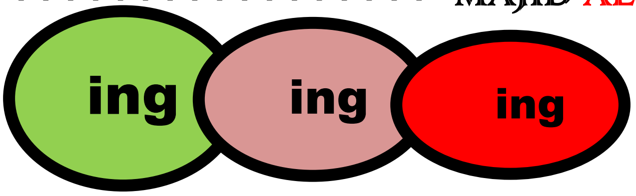
I was talking to my friend. استخدمنا الماضي المستمر لوصف حالة مستمرة في الماضي.

He was wearing his white trainers.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الزمن الماضي واستمر لفترة وقد يقاطعه حدث اخر في الماضي .

الحالات	Form	Example
Affirmative	S + was / were + v + ing + C.	They *were playing* football . I *was writing* my report
Negative	wasn't / weren't + v.+ ing + C.	Ali *wasn't sleeping* when his father arrived. They *weren't playing* .
Question	Was / Were + S + v.+ ing + C?	*Were* you *studying* hard ?

+++++++++++++++++ MAJID AL-SAFI – ++++++++++++++++++



قواعد إضافة (ing) إلى الفعل الرئيسي :

1- إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف (e) يحذف ونضيف (ing) إلى أخره :

write , writing ---- come , coming

2- إذا انتهى الفعل بـالحروف (ie) تقلب إلى (y) ونضيف (ing) :

lie , lying --- die , dying ---- tie , tying

3- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح واحد مسبوق بأحد حروف علة وهي (i , e , o , u , a) نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف (ing) :

run , running --- swim , swimming --- , --- cut , cutting

ملاحظة : لا نضاعف الحروف التالية (w, x , y) إذا جاءت في أخر الكلمة حيث نضيف (ing) فقط :

box , boxing ----- play , playing ------ draw , drawing

4- الأفعال المنتهية بالحرف (y) تبقى ونضيف (ing) فقط :

cry , crying ----- carry , carrying

5 - الفعل المنتهي بـ (el /ol) فيجب ان نضاعف الحرف (l) عند اضافة [ing / ed]

travel + ing = travelling control + ing = controlling / begin , beginning

AB-C/p. 5- What were the children doing at five past one? Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box.

come (x2) eat wait (x2) drink

1. Jassim ………………………… a burger.
2. Fahad ………………………… a cola.
3. Salwa ……………………….. in a queue.
4. Ibrahim …………………….. down in the lift.
5. Hasan …………………….. down the stairs.
6. The children's mother …………………………… at the information desk.

يترك تدريب صفي

AB-D—p. 5-6 >>>

{ ANSWERS >>> 1. was eating 2. was drinking 3. was waiting 4. was coming 5. was coming 6. was waiting }

Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

المضارع البسيط وهو الزمن الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن حدث معين ، يحدث بتكرار أو عادة أو إنه حقيقة ثابتة لا تتغير أو شيء من المتعارف عليه أنه صحيح (و يعبر هذا الزمن ايضاً عن حقائق علمية) **(fact)**

يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط من القاعدة التالية :

فاعل + (s) فعل رئيسي مجرد + تكملة .

ملاحظة مهمة : نضيف الـ (S) الشخص الثالث على الفعل الرئيسي مع هذا الزمن إذا كان الفاعل في الجملة (He , She , It) في زمن المضارع البسيط فقط .

1-I play football .
2-He works in a bank .

affirmative

- عند النفي (**Negative**) نستخدم أداة النفي (**not**) مع الأفعال المساعدة (**do , does**) التي نأتي بهما من عندنا مع هذا الزمن.
  - حيث نستخدم الفعل المساعد (**do**) إذا كان الفاعل We , You , I , They
  - حيث نستخدم الفعل المساعد (**does**) إذا كان الفاعل He , She , It
  - عزيزي الطالب عند استخدامك الفعل المساعد (**does**) عند النفي يجب ان تحذف الـ (**s**) من الفعل الرئيسي.

e.g. I don`t play football . **Negative**

e.g. He doesn`t work in a bank . لاحظ حذفنا الـ **s** من الفعل الرئيسي

- و عند السؤال (**Question**) نستخدم ايضاً الأفعال المساعدة (**do , does**) في البداية قبل الفاعل وحسب الفاعل كما سبق أعلاه ونضع علامة (**؟**) نهاية السؤال

ملاحظة : في حالة السؤال نحول الضمير **I** الى الضمير **you**

e.g. I play football . ⟶ *- Do you play football ?*
e.g. He works in a bank ⟶ *- Does he work in a bank ?*

Question

- عند الجواب القصير (**short answer**) على السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد نتبع القاعدة التالية:

Yes , فاعل + فعل مساعد .
No , فاعل + فعل مساعد (**not**) .

e.g. Do you play football ? *– Yes , I do .* او *- No , I don`t .*
e.g. Does he work in a bank? *- No , he doesn`t .* او *-Yes , he does .*

- نستخدم ظروف التكرار التالية مع زمن المضارع البسيط وهي:

usually عادة - never إطلاقا - often غالبا
sometimes أحيانا - always دائما - everyday كل يوم

- نضع ظروف التكرار بعد الفاعل مباشرة في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة .

e.g. I *usually* play football . (use استعمل : usually)
e.g. He *never* works in a bank . (insert ادخل : never)

- نضع ظروف التكرار بعد الفعل المساعد في حالة وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة .

e.g. I don`t *usually* take photo .
e.g. He doesn`t *often* go out .

- ماعدا الظرف every day فأنه يستخدم في بداية الجملة او في نهايتها مثل :

e.g. He writes a report every day .

مجموعة أمثلة و تمارين حول زمن المضارع البسيط .

1-Selma (not like) playing football. (correct the verb)
- Selma doesn`t like playing football .
2-She (like) swimming . (correct the verb)
- She likes swimming .
3-He (be) our new teacher . (correct the verb)
- He is our new teacher . الفعل **be** مجرد و عند إضافة **s** يصبح **is**
4- I (be) from Baghdad . (correct) *- I am from Baghdad*
5-I usually……..football on Thursday. (choose اختار: *play , playing , played , plays*)

6-Ali always ………. English . *(write – writing – wrote – writes)*

7-Samir doesn`t speak Arabic . (affirmative)

-Samir speaks Arabic . نحذف اداة النفي و الفعل المساعد و نضيف (s) الى الفعل الرئيسي

8-I usually write a story . (question)

-Do you usually write a story ?

كل الحلول في ملزمة الوزاري

أمثلة وزارية

2017/2 Nadia plays tennis well. (Question)

2017-1 للموصل Huda enjoys playing tennis . (Negative)

2017-2/ Luma enjoys playing volleyball. (Change sentence into negative)للموصل

2018 للتمهيدي Mazin visits his uncle every weekend. (Negative)

2018-Sep. Najat goes to the mall every weekend. (Question)

English for Iraq **SB-p. 7** **UNIT 1 Lesson 3** **AB-7-9** **Car of the Year**

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
panther	نمر / فهد	built-in	المركب	fun	مرح
show	معرض	video game	لعبة فيديو	space	فراغ
fantastic	رائع	player	مشغل	front	مقدمه/امام
gaze	يحدق	standard	مستوى	middle	وسط
shape	شكل	models	موديلات	back	مؤخرة السيارة
seat	مقعد	features	خواص/ ميزات	actually	في الحقيقة
dream	يحلم	GPS	محدد الموقع	cheap	رخيص
interested in	مهتم ب	sun roof	فتحة سقف	warranty	ضمان
engine	محرك	tinted	مضلل	safe	آمن
great	عظيم/رائع	CD player	مشغل CD	worry	تقلق
made	مصنوع	switch on	شغل	accident	حادثة
look like	يبدو	run	تتحرك	airbags	وسائد هوائية
expensive	غالي	quietly	بهدوء	passengers	مسافرين
even	حتى	try	جرب	safety	أمان/سلامه
electric	كهربائي	extras	الاضافيات	Majid Al-Safi	

CAR OF THE YEAR AT ONE OF BAGHDAD'S MOTOR SHOW

I'm here at one of BAGHDAD'S MOTOR SHOW, and the car everyone is talking about is the Panther 3.0 D. The new Panther is Car of the Year and it's really fantastic! It's a car everyone wants to come and see. Some people just stand and gaze at its beautiful shape. Others want to sit in the driver's seat and dream. Some young men are more interested in the engine - and what a great engine! It's beautifully made and looks like an engine from a much expensive car.

Even the very young are interested. Children sit in the back and try the electric seats and windows. Their older brothers and sisters play with the built-in video game player. These are standard for all models. Other standard features are GPS, the sun roof , tinted windows and a fantastic CD player. Switch on the engine and it runs so quietly. Try all the extras and they really are fun. But there's more!

There's lots of space inside. The Panther 3.0 D has seats for eight people – two in the front , three in the middle and three in the back. And there's space for all their bags.

It looks very expensive, but the Panther 3.0 D is actually quite cheap. And you don't need a lot of money to run this car. It does 12 kilometres to the litre and has a four year warranty.

But there's something even more important. This is a really safe car. You don't have to worry on an accident. There are airbags for the driver and passengers and many other safety features.

Questions:

1.Who is talking about the car? Why ? – **Everyone. Because it is new and very good**.

2.What's the engine like? **It's beautifully made. It looks like an engine from a more expensive car**.

The car is fantastic. / It is a fantastic car.

Car of the year اسئلة نموذج الوزارة

Mark the sentences True (T) or False (F)

1- The car everyone is talking about and the car of the year is called 'Panther 3.0D'. (T)

2- Some young men are not very interested in its engine. (F)

3- Panther 3.0D has no standard features. (F)

4- There's loads of space inside 'Panther 3.0D'. (T)

5- 'Panther 3.0D' has seats for six people. (F) 6- 'Panther 3.0D' is actually very expensive. (F)

7- 'Panther 3.0D' is a really safe car. There're airbags for the driver and passengers, other safety features. (T)

AB-C/p. 8

Line	*Adjective*	*Noun*	Line	*Adjective*	*Noun*
4	fantastic	car	16	fantastic	CD player
6	beautiful	shape	18	fun	extras
7	young	men	24	cheap	Panther 3.0 D
10	expensive	car	27	important	something
16	tinted	windows	28	safe	car

AB-A/p.7 راجع / غير مهم AB-B/p. 7 [**gaze – dream – built-in – warranty**] كون جمل عن باستخدام الكلمات التالية

AB-D/p. -9 **Write the opposites. You can use the adjectives in the table in Exercise C to help you.**

Opposite Adjectives صفات متعاكسة

terrible مخيف X fantastic رائع	قبيحugly X beautiful جميل
expensive غالي X cheap رخيص	dangerous خطر X safe آمن
ممل boring X fun ممتع	old قديم X young جديد
Majid Al-Safi	important مهم X unimportant غير مهم

quite and really

These words modify adjectives. هذه الكلمات تصف درجة قوة الصفه

quite makes an adjective less strong. تجعل الصفه اقل قوه

really makes an adjective stronger. تجعل الصفه أقوى

The film was quite good. [*]

The film was good. [**]

Note this different way of using quite and really.

It was a really good film. **BUT**

It was quite a good film.

AB-E/p. 9 –Complete these sentences with *quite* or *really*.

1. The panther is …………………… fast. You have to be careful.
2. It has **a** ……………… beautiful shape. You'll love it!
3. I think this is ………………… **a** cheap bike. What do you think? cheap or expensive?
4. The exam was ……………… difficult , but not like the one last year. Answers : [really – really – quite – quite]

English for Iraq — SB-p. 8 — Unit 1 Lesson 4 — AB-p.9 — Buying and selling البيع و الشراء

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
mountain bike	دراجة جبلية	lightweight	خفيفة الوزن	instructions	تعليمات
disc brakes	ديسكات	tent	خيمة	comfortable ride	قيادة مريحة
suspension	مانع الانزلاق	easy to put up	سهلة التركيب	insect-proof	ضد الحشرات

Compound nouns الاسماء المركبة

-1 الاسماء المركبة وهي الاسماء المؤلفة من :-
اسمين منفصلين او متصلين مثل (information desk مكتب معلومات) او صفة + اسم مثل (hard-working مجتهد)

الاسم المركب	المعنى	الاسم المركب	المعنى
security guard	حارس امني	air bags	الوسائد الهوائية
shop assistant	عامل دكان	toothbrush	فرشة اسنان
disc brakes	دسكات التوقف	swimming pool	حوض سباحة
windproof	مقاوم للرياح	video game	لعبة كمبيوتر
sunroof	فتحة سقف / تنتة	sweet shop	دكان حلويات
litter bin	سلة مهملات	prodental	مختص بالاسنان
mountain bike	دراجة تسلق جبال		

N.	Word	L	Definition
1	windproof	A	made from material that wind can't get through.
2	disc brakes	B	brakes that use discs

AB-A/p. 10 -Match the following words to make compound nouns:

List A : sweet , car , information , disc , insect , air , swimming , video , sun , litter , shop
List B : bag , proof , game , assistant , shop , bin , brakes , roof , desk , pool , park

مهم جدا

@@@@@@@@@ @@@@ @@@@@@@@@@@@@

Giving Reasons اعطاء الأسباب

مهم جدا

e.g. The car has a CD player, ***so you can*** listen to music.
e.g. It also has air conditioning ***to help you*** keep cool.

للتعبير عن اعطاء الاسباب نستخدم احد الطريقتين التاليتين :

أ / باستخدام عبارة   so you can—can't / will—won't + v. + C. ...... جملة ....

لذلك تستطيع / لاتستطيع –سوف / سوف لن ....

ب / باستخدام عبارة   to help you + v. + C. .... جملة ....

1. There are disc brakes ***to help you*** stop quickly.
2. It is easy to put it up , ***so you won't*** waste time.
3. There are clear instructions , ***so you can*** put it up easily.

AB-B/p. 10- What are they for? Use so you can / can't

ملاحظة

يجب حفظ كل التمرين بما فيه المثال المحلول والجمل (3 ، 6) نستخدم معها (can't)

1. airbags (be safe in a crash) - - Cars have airbags so you can be safe in a crash.
2. CD player (listen to music) – There's a CD player so you can listen to music.
3. GPS (get lost) --- It has a GPS so you can't get lost.
4. electric windows (open windows easily) –There are electric windows so you can open windows easily.
5. sunroof (let light in) – There is a sunroof so you can let light in.
6. tinted windows (see into the car easily) There are tinted windows so you can't see into the car easily.

2019/1. Cars have (airbags / GPS) so that drivers can't be lost.

@@@

English for Iraq | SB-p. 9 | Unit 1 lesson 5 | AB-11 | What are they? لأي غرض يستخدموا

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
tired of	تعبان من	stock	كميه / نملك	dangerous	خطر
cover	غطاء	wide	واسع	sunglasses	نظارات
bring	يجلب	range	مدى	website	موقع
makes	صناعات	styles	أساليب/ اصناف	look cool	يرتاح
models	موديلات	sizes	حجوم	shades	ظلال
latest	الاحدث	great	عظيم / رائع	skateboards	ألواح التزلج
technology	تكنولوجيا	turning	انعطاف	tried	جربت
pair	زوج	comfortable	مريح	stylish	عصري

AB-A/p. 11- Fill in the gaps to complete the e-mail.

can	can go	easy to put together	fantastic	help you	saving up	skateboard	so	well
تستطيع	تستطيع ان تذهب	سهلة التركيب	رائع	تساعدك	يدخر	لوح تزلج	جدا	جيدا

From : Salwa
To : Lucy
Subject : **My new skateboards**

Majid AL Safi

I bought my new ………………… yesterday. I have been …………… for six months. It's …………… ! It turns so …………… ! On the box it says it's ……………………… and it's true! My father screwed the wheels on in 5 minutes. It has plastic wheels and a wooden board. ……………… you ………………… really fast. It's my favourite colours too – green and purple. The best thing is that it come with a book to ……………… learn more about skateboarding. I ……………… do a kickflip now!

{ ANSWERS >>> skateboard , saving up , fantastic , well , easy to put together , so , can go , help you , can }

AB-B/p. 11- Imagine you have a new item. Write your own e-mail to a friend about your new item.

غير مطلوب للوزاري

English for Iraq | SB-10 | Unit 1 lesson 6 | AB-12 | What do they look like? ماشكلهم

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
look like	يبدو	grey	رصاصي	quite	جدا
wear	يرتدي	trousers	بنطلون	thin	نحيف
pink	وردي	straight	مصفوف/مستقيم	sporty	رياضي
headscarf	حجاب	curly	مجعد	musical	موسيقي
artistic	ادبي / فني	friendly	ودود	hard-working	مجتهد

Describing a continuous state وصف حالة مستمرة

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

فاعل + [am / is / are] +(فعل) + ing + ت .

He / She	is wearing	a	pink headscarf
		grey trousers	
		a	pink bag
	has	a	skateboard

He / She	has	straight curly	black brown	hair.
		blue brown	eyes.	
	is	quite a bit	tall / short. thin / fat.	

She is wearing a pink headscarf. She has a pink headscarf.

I am talking to my friend. He's wearing a green jacket

استخدمنا المضارع المستمر لوصف حالة معينة مستمرة حاليا

Describing People: وصف الاشخاص

1. نصف الاشخاص من حيث الشكل باستخدام الصيغه التاليه:

She/He is + (adj.)……. [thin / fat / short / tall]

2. نصف الشعر (hair) من حيث اللون والطول وكذلك العيون (eyes) باستخدام فعل التملك (has)

She / He has + ...adj.... hair/eyes.

e.g. He has a straight black hair. e.g. She has blue eyes.

She/He is wearing ......adj.......[clothes]. 3. ونستخدم المضارع المستمر لوصف مايرتديه الشخص من ملابس

e.g. He is wearing a white shirt. Or / He has a white shirt.

4. لوصف الشخصية نستخدم الصفات العامة / صفات الرأي (kind – helpful – friendly)

e.g. He is kind and helpful.

MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI

Adjectives Order ترتيب الصفات

الصفة العامة (الرأي) تسبق الحجم/العمر واللون ثم القومية ثم المادة المستخدمة ثم الاسم

صفة عامة / رأي + حجم او عمر + شكل + لون + مادة / جنسية + اسم.

e.g. It is a beautiful little black French table.

e.g. It is a .... table.

[beautiful black French , French beautiful black , black French beautiful ….etc.] طريقة الامتحان

e.g. She has a beautiful curly black hair.

e.g. She has a beautiful ....

[black hair curly , curly hair black , curly black hair]

هذا الموضوع جداً مهم !

Sub. فاعل	Aux v. فعل مساعد /رئيسي	اداة تعريف	opinion صفه عامه رأي	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape شكل	Colour لون	جنسية Origin	Material المادة	Noun اسم
He/ Ali She/ It They	is are have has	a an	good bad beautiful nice	small big large light heavy	old new modern young	curly straight	black white red blue green	Iraqi Syrian Indian Chinese French British	plastic cotton leather wooden	boy girl man house car table teacher

هذا جدول ترتيب الصفات لكن بالمنهج الحالي لايعطي عدة صفات مجرد 2 او 3 فقط

للسهولة عليك حفظ الأختصار التالي لترتيب الصفات (osash.com)

o = opinion , s = size , a = age , sh = shape , c = colour , o = origin , m = material

امثلة وزارية

2017/2. Ali has got a (brown beautiful curly, beautiful brown curly , beautiful curly brown) hair.

للموصل 2017-1/ Nada has .... hair.

[a. beautiful curly black b. black beautiful curly c. curly black beautiful]

للموصل 2017-2/ Hassan has a .... jacket.

[a. a beautiful black French b. beautiful French black c. black beautiful French]

للموصل 2017-3/ Sameera has .... hair.

[a. straight beautiful black b. black beautiful curly c. beautiful straight black]



@@@ MAJID AL-SAFI @@@@ ثانوية الكرار للمتميزين @@@

المظهر حول قريب الى واصفا ايميل اكتب
Write an email describing a friend to a relative Write about his/her appearance
ودود شعر بني مجعد مساعد للناس مبدع تساعدك يمكن الكلمات هذه الشخصية و
and character. These words may help you: creative/ helpful / curly brown hair/ friendly
حسن الوجه هواياته الدروس مجتهد رياضي طويل مرح لطيف
/ kind / good fun / tall / sporty / hard working…….. Lessons / hobbies / nice looking

مهم جدا مطلوب للوزاري

My best friend صديقي العزيز

From : Ahmed

To : Uncle Ali

Dear uncle Ali,

How are you? I'd like to tell you about my best friend Zaid. He's really creative and helpful, so he likes the art lessons. He paints really well. He has a curly brown hair.

Zaid is also very friendly. He is kind and good fun . Zaid is also sporty. He likes sport and he usually plays football very well. He was on my team and we won easily. He's good at English and Maths.

He's very nice looking. He's quite tall with brown eyes. Zaid has many hobbies like fishing, sailing and wind surfing. I think we're going to be good friends for ever!

Email me soon,
Ahmed

Find one thing Sally and Ahmed have in common.
جد شيئا مشتركا يمتلكاه سالي واحمد

Read the two emails.

New school year السنة الدراسية الجديدة

From : Dina

To : Auntie Amal

Dear Auntie Amal, عمتي العزيزة آمال
كيف حالك في الان انا متوسطة المدرسة في الثالث و استمتع دروسي
How are you? I'm now in 3rd intermediate at school and I'm enjoying my lessons.
صديقة افضل سالي تكون حقا مبدعه لذلك تحب الرسم هي دروس ترسم
My best friend at school is Sally. She is really creative , so she likes the art lessons. She paints
بصورة جيده جدا اريد ان اتعلم و قال سوف هي تدرسني هي تكون جدا مساعد اساعدها سوف قلت انا
really well. I want to learn and she said she will teach me. She's very helpful. I said I will help
بـ واجب الرياضيات تحب الرياضيات لكن هي ليست جيده جدا فيها
her with her maths homework. She likes maths , but she's not very good at it.
تكون جدا حسنة المظهر لكن قصيره نسبيا تملك جميل مجعد بني شعر و غامق
Sally is very nice-looking, but a bit short! She's got beautiful curly , brown hair and dark
بنيه عيون جدا لطيفه و مرحه جدا ايضا جدا ودوده و انا اعتقد نحن
brown eyes. She's very kind and really good fun. She's also very friendly , and I think we're
للابد صديقات حميمات نكون سوف
going to be good friends for ever!
Email me soon, راسليني حالا
Dina

My best friend صديقي العزيز

From : Zaid

To : Younis

Hi Younis
هناك في رجل جديد صفنا الى جاء هو المدرسة الاسبوع الماضي وقت ما يدعى هو احمد
There's a new guy in our class. He came to the school some time last week. He's called Ahmed.
لطيف جدا جيد بـ كثير من الاشياء جدا مجتهد و يعرف الرياضيات كثير
He's really cool. He's good at loads of things. He's really hard working and knows a lot of
الرياضيات العلوم و الانكليزي
maths, Science and English.
هو ايضا جدا رياضي و حقا جيد بـ كرة الطائرة هو كان في فريقي و نحن فزنا بسهولة
He's also very sporty and really good at volleyball. He was on my team and we won easily.
مضحك طويل جدا مع قصير اسود شعر مصففوف ذكي و كثير الكلام و
He's funny looking. He's quite tall, with short, black, straight hair. He's clever and talkative and
مرح جدا لطيف ايضا
really good fun, and he's really kind , too.
اخبرني اخبارك
Tell me your news!
Zaid

AB-A/p. 12- Complete this description of Sally.

Sally is ………………short. She isn't ……………… . She has brown …………… . She …………….. a pink ……………. and a …………….. top. She ………….. a pink bag too.

ANSWERS >>> **a bit/quite , fat , eyes , is wearing , headscarf , pink , has**

B/ Now write a description of Ahmed.

الوصف المؤدب للناس

Polite description of people

هنا المستمع او القاريء نزعج ان نريد لا نحن الانكليزية في اشياء سلبية نقول نحن عندما

When we say negative things in English, we don't want to upset the reader or listener. Here are

مؤدب اكثر الاوصاف السلبية لجعل الطرق بعض

some ways on making negative descriptions more polite:

He's ugly ⟶ He's not very good-looking

She's short. ⟶ She's a bit **short**. She's not very tall.

He can't play football : He's not very good at football. / He can't play football very well.

لوصف الاشخاص باستخدام الصفات السلبية مثل (lazy , short , …..) يفضل استخدام بعض الكلمات قبلها مثل:

a bit + الصفة السلبية/ or/ is n't very + الصفة السلبية معاكس

e.g. He is lazy. [Use a polite description]

He is a bit lazy. ⟶ He isn't very hard-working.

He is short. ⟶ He ***isn't very*** tall.

SB-P. 13.>>>>>>>> He is quite tall and a bit lazy.

He is kind and helpful لانستخدم شيء لان الصفات ايجابية هنا

AB-C/p. 13-14 – Complete the following sentences in a more polite way.

أكمل الجمل التالية بطريقة اكثر ادبا / تهذيبا

1. He's stupid. [Re-write the sentence more politely/ Make it polite] ممكن صيغة الوزاري
He's not …………………….. .
2. He's lazy. He's ……………….. lazy.
3. She can't sing. She's not ………………………….
4. He can't paint. He can't ……………………………… .
5. She's bad at football. She's not ………………………………….
6. She's boring. She's ………………………. much fun.
7. He's unfriendly. He's ………………………………………….

مهم

Answers :[1. very clever 2. a bit 3. very good at singing 4. paint very well 5. very good at football 6. not 7. a bit unfriendly]

2017/1- She's short. She is ………… short. Make the sentence more polite.

2017 /التمهيدي He is fat. He's ………… fat. (Make this sentence more polite)

2017/ 2 للخارج Sameer is fat. Sameer ………………………………………… .

2017/2 She is bad at volleyball. Make the sentence more polite.
She's …………….. …………….. at volleyball.

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

1. اذا طلب تحويل الجملة الى مؤدبة وبقيت نفس الصفة السلبية فنستخدم (a bit) قبلها.

2. اذا كان الموجود (مجرد + can't) فنستخدم التركيب التالي:-

اسم + not very good at + كينونة + فاعل

3. الاسم اما نجده في نهاية جملة can't او نشتقه باضافة –ing للفعل المجرد الموجود بعد [can't]

4. نستخدم (not very good at) اذا كان موجود فعل مساعد (is) فمثلا He can't play football نستطيع ان نحولها الى اكثر ادبا He is n't very good at football او ممكن نستخدم الطريقة الاسهل باضافة very well فتصبح الجمل He can't play football very well وكلما وجدنا (........ + can't) فنعيد نفس الجملة ونضيف very well

English for Iraq | SB-P. 12 | Unit 1 Lesson 8 | AB-p. 14 | Writing an advert كتابة اعلان

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
toothbrush	فرشة اسنان	changeable	قابل للتغيير	for travelling	للسفر
least expensive	الاقل سعرا	battery powered	يعمل ببطارية	bright colours	الوان
available	متوفرة	rotates	يدور	IQD	Iraqi dinars

Choose a toothbrush from the adverts above and tell your partner why you have chosen that toothbrush and why you haven't chosen the other two.

غير مطلوب للوزاري

" Buy a Prodental toothbrush "

AB-A/p.14>> 1.T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T التمرين غير مهم نشاط صفي

AB-B p. 14

2.You should try to see a dentist if you have a toothache.

3. Eating sweets is not good for your teeth, especially if you don't clean your teeth afterwards.

4. Two seconds is far too short a time to brush your teeth. Many dentists recommend brushing your teeth at least twice a day.

English for Iraq | SB-p. 13 | UNIT 1 Lesson 9 | AB-p. 15 | Round up مراجعه

AB-A/p. 15 نشاط صفي غير مهم

مهم

AB-B/p. 15 – Write the opposite of these words. اكتب المعاكسات للكلمات التالية

1. dangerous .... 2. old – fashioned .... 3. expensive ....

4. happy .... 5. old .... 6. uncomfortable ....

ANSWERS/ 1. safe 2. modern 3. cheap 4. unhappy 5. young/ new 6. comfortable

AB-C- Write words that match these definitions اكتب كلمات تطابق التعاريف التالية ← مهم جدا

N.	Definition	Words
1	It makes cars , boats and planes move. يجعل السيارات ، السفن والطائرات تتحرك	an engine محرك
2	Words and pictures to help sell things كلمات و صور تساعد في بيع الاشياء	adverts اعلانات
3	A person who helps others is الشخص الذي يساعد الاخرين يكون	helpful مساعد
4	You can clean your teeth with this. تستطيع تنظيف اسنانك بهذه	a toothbrush فرشة اسنان
5	Three or more people waiting in line ثلاثة او اكثر من الناس ينتظرون في صف	a queue طابور

AB-D-p. 16/ Read about Hassan and answer the questions. غير مطلوب للوزاري

2. Use words in the text to explain:

a. passengers <u>The other people in the car.</u> b. bounce <u>go up and down</u> مطلوب للوزاري

3. Answer the questions. Write short answers غير مطلوب للوزاري

Read the extract and answer the questions.

1. Can you find three words used to describe Kareem's character ? جد 3 كلمات استخدمت لوصف شخصية كريم
2. What is the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy ? ماساسم الكتاب الجديد الذي اراد ان يشتريه كريم
3. What does " saving up " mean in paragraph 1 ? ماذا تعني كلمة (ادخار) في الانشاء الاول
4. What do you think the collection of poems ***Islands of Salt*** is about ? عن ماذا تكون مجموعة القصائد جزر الملح

هو اقرب اصبح حينما المكتبة نحو سارع و المتجر بجوار بسرعه مشى
Kareem walked quickly past the department store and hurried towards the bookshop. As he got closer he
يدخر كان توقف قلبه و الدكان الى الباب خارج متكون طابور طويل هناك شاهد
saw there was a long queue forming outside the door to the shop and his heart sank. He had been saving
سوف هو الان شاعره المفضل بواسطة كتاب جديد ليشتري اول واحد يكون ان اراد و اشهر لمدة
for months and wanted to be the first one to buy the new book by his favourite poet – now he would
الكتاب الجديد للـ الاعلان سحب صبي المدرسة المجتهد ينتظر وقف حينما طابور في ينتظر ان يجب
have to wait in line. As he stood waiting, the hard-working schoolboy pulled the advert for the new book
out of his pocket. خارج جيبه

الهادىء ممتعة جدا وجدهم و مرتين على الاقل قصائد النواب كل قرأ قد
Kareem had read all of Al-Nawab's poems at least twice and found them very interesting. The quiet
كل المدرسين و الاصدقاء والديه و قصائده الخاصة كتابة او قراءة وقت فراغه أغلب قضى الولد
boy spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems and his parents, friends and teachers all
يوم ما نفسه شاعر مشهور يكون ان حلم كريم كان انه خيالي جدا كان انه قال
said he was very imaginative. It was Kareem's dream to be a famous poet himself one day.

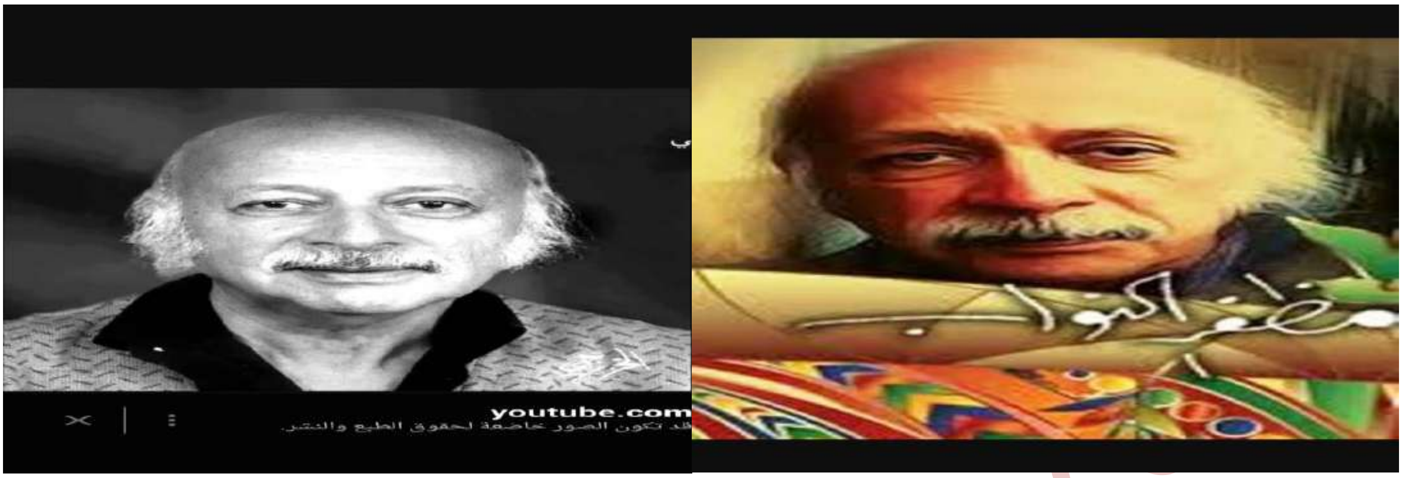
وصل كريم عندما للدخول الزبائن بطابور رحب المالك و فتح باب الدكان اخيرا
Finally the shop door opened and the owner welcomed the queue of customers in. When Kareem got
مبتهجين و يصفقون بدأ كل واحد و جرس دق فجأة مالك المحل الباب الى
to the door, the shop owner suddenly rang a bell and everyone started clapping and cheering. Kareem
كريم شاهد لحظة بعد يحدث كان ماذا يعرف لم و مندهش جدا كان
was very surprised and didn't know what was happening. After a while, the shop owner saw Kareem's
كبيره هنالك ايها الشاب اليوم الباب خلال الزبون الخمسين انك وضح و ارتباك
confusion and explained. " You are the 50th customer through the door today, young man. There is a big
القصائد كتابة بـ جيد هل أنت النواب تلتقي أن تستطيع سوف خمسين رقم للزبون جائزة
prize for customer number 50 … you will get to meet Al-Nawab. Are you any good at writing poems? "
ادرك حينما السعادة من بموجه شعر أجاب بالقصائد مملوء كتاب ملاحظات عندي نعم
" Yes! I've got notebooks full of poems, replied Kareem. He felt a surge of happiness as he understood
الاول لم يكن بانه على كل حال شيئا جيدا كان مكافئته تمت قد صبره يحدث ما كان
what was happening. His patience was being rewarded. It was a good thing after all that he wasn't first
الكتاب الاخير ليشتري
to buy the latest book.

NEW RELEASE

From bestselling poet Mudhafar Al-Nawab
Come to Al Saqi Bookshop on 23rd November and get your copy of Al-Nawab's new collection of poems *Islands of the Salt*
Plus an extra special prize for the 50th customer of the day

Answers

1. hard-working / quiet / imaginative   2. ***Islands of Salt***
3. collecting up small amounts of money over time to buy something quite expensive.
4. Students' answers [It could be used to suggest a barren , desolate place in a salty faraway island.].



Lucky Customer 50 (STORY TIME) SB - P.14 نموذج الوزارة

Read the questions and write answers.

1- Describe Kareem's character. **He is a hardworking , quiet and imaginative schoolboy.**

2- What's the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy? Who was the poet?

3- What do you think the collection of poems 'Islands of Salt' is about?

- **It could suggest a barren, desolate place in a salty faraway island.**

4- Why had Kareem been saving up for months?

-To be the first one to buy the new book by his favourite poet.

5- How many times had Kareem read Al-Nawab's poems? How did he find them?

- **Twice . He found them very interesting.**

6- Why did Kareem's parents, friends and teachers all say he was imaginative?

- **Because he spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems.**

7- What was Kareem's dream? – **To be a famous poet.**

8- Why was Kareem very surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering?

- **Because he didn't know what was happening.**

9- What was Kareem's big prize? **He will get to meet Al-Nawab.**

10- Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book? **No, he wasn't.**

امثلة وزارية

2017-2/دور 3 للموصل Kareem found Al Nawab's works boring after he had read them. [T / F]

2017-1/دور 3 للموصل Kareem has been saving up to ……………………… (Complete).

2018-1 Kareem's dream was ………………. . { Complete }

2018-2 Kareem's dream was to be a famous doctor. (True / False)

2018-2 The name of the new book Kareem wants to buy is ……….. . (Complete)

2017-1 1- What was Kareem's dream ?

2017-للخارجي Why had Kareem been saving up for months? How many times Kareem had read AL-Nawab's poems?

2017-3. What was Kareem's dream? (Answer)

How many times had Kareem read Al — Nawab's poems? (Answer)

للموصل 2017-1 Describe Kareem s character . (Answer)

Kareem had read all of AL- Nawab's poems at least twice and found them very boring . (True / False)

2 للموصل دور How did Kareem find Al- Nawab's pomes after he had read them?
Was Kareem the first to buy the latest of the poet?

2018-1 للخارج What's the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy? (Answer)
Kareem was the lucky customer who won the big prize. (True / False)

AB-B/ p.18- Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

queue	hard- working	poet	prize	imaginative	patience
طابور	مجتهد	شاعر	جائزه	خيالى	صبر

1. My brother is very _____________ . He always does extra homework.
2. Hassan was so pleased when he won first _____________ in the poetry competition.
3. It is important to be _____________ when you are writing poems.
4. The _____________ was so long it came out of the door!
5. I have a lot of _______________ with young children.
6. His dream was to be a famous _____________ .

مهم

ANSWERS >>> [1. hard-working 2. prize 3. imaginative 4. queue 5. patience 6. poet]

Extra activities/ p. 18

A/ People sometimes ask questions about your friends , put these words in order to make questions.

1. his colour What ? is hair
....
2. he does ? Where live
....
3. does wear What he ?
....
4. ? football play well he Can
....
5. he ? Is science good at and maths
....

ANSWERS >>>> 1. What colour is his hair? 2. Where does he live? 3. What does he wear? 4. Can he play football well? 5. Is he good at science and maths.

B -p. 19/ Make these sentences more polite

1. He's fat. – He's _______________ fat.
2. He can't play football. – He can't play football _________________ .
3. He can't play volleyball. – He's not ________________________________ .
4. He's unfriendly. – He's not _______________________________________ .

ANSWERS >>> [1. a bit 2. very well 3. very good at volleyball 4. very friendly]

C Complete these sentences. ……. What were they doing ?

Phone	wait	listen to	look for	play

1. I _____________________ for my brother.
2. I _____________________ the radio and I didn't know the time.
3. I _____________________ on my computer and I didn't hear the taxi come.
4. I _____________________ my shoes for twenty minutes!
5. I _____________________ my mother in hospital.

هذا التمرين يكون في زمن الماضي المستمر
S. + was/were + ing فعل + C.

ANSWERS >>> [1. was waiting 2. was listening to 3. was playing 4. was looking for 5. was phoning]

AB- p.19

1. I ____________ my homework.
2. I ____________ my brother.
3. I _____________ a good programme on TV.
4. I _____________ dinner because my mother is ill.
5. I _____________ a picture for the school competition.

هذا التمرين يكون في زمن المضارع المستمر

S. + am/is/are + فعل ing + C.

1.am doing 2. am looking after 3. am watching 4. am cooking 5.am painting

Unit Two

Spare time activities نشاطات الفراغ

في هذه الوحدة سوف ندرس المواضيع التالية

- عطلة رائعة
1. A perfect holiday
- وقت فراغ
2. Spare time
- نوع كتبي المفضله
3. My favourite kind of book
4. Work or play # تعمل او تؤدي
5. Two conversations • محادثتين
6. A TV comedy
- كوميديا تلفزيونية
7. Invitations □ دعوات
- 8. My favourite Movie # فيلمي المفضل
9. Round up # مراجعة

10. What is your hobby? #ماهي هوايتك

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
tourist	سائح	beach	شاطيء	enjoy	يستمتع
rest	راحه	shopping	تسوق	horse riding	ركوب الخيل
favourite	مفضل	have a picnic	يقوم برحله	fishing	صيد
hobby	هواية	campfire	شواء مخيم	sailing	ابحار
spend	يقضي /يصرف	camping	تخييم	hate	يكره

Talking about likes and dislikes

التحدث عما نحبه ونكرهه

فاعل + فعل حب او كره + فعل + ing .

فاعل		
I	love	swimming
	enjoy	horse riding
	like	camping
	don't like	fishing
	hate	sailing

L1/AB-A/P.20

مهم

أي فعل يتلائم مع اي كلمة او كلمات ؟
اكتب العبارات. باستطاعتك استخدام نفس الفعل اكثر من مره

have, go, do, kick يرفس, read, score يسجل, spend يقضى, watch يشاهد, win يفوز

a ball	a game	a hobby	shopping	a picnic	a rest
كره	لعبه	هوايه	تسوق	سفره	راحه
a story	fishing	TV	a goal	the afternoon	to the cinema
قصه	صيد	تلفزيون	هدف	العصر	الى السينما
some time	بعض الوقت	a point	نقطه	Majid Al-Safi	

1. have a picnic 2. go shopping 3. do a hobby 4. kick a ball 5. read a story
6. score a goal 7. spend some time 8. watch TV 9. win a game 10. score a point
11. go to the cinema 12. watch a game 13. have a rest 14. spend the afternoon 15. go fishing

B

غير مهم تكوين جمل نشاط صفي

2017/2-خارج العراق - Express your dislike concerning spiders.

- I don't like/ hate spiders.

C Put these verbs in order from top to bottom. ضع الافعال حسب الترتيب من اعلى للاسفل.

don't like really enjoy hate like love

√ √ √	love
√ √	really enjoy
√	Like
X	don't like
XXX	hate

English for Iraq | SB-p.16 | Unit 2 lesson 2 | AB-p. 21 | Spare Time وقت فراغ

Expressing preferences and making suggestions التعبير عن الافضليات وعمل الاقتراحات

I'd like ارغب I'd love احب Would you like هل تحب	أن to + مجرد	? / . تكملة
I'd rather افضل Why not لم لا Let's دعنا	فعل مجرد	
How about ماذا عن	فعل + ing	

Agree / Accept اقبل

That's a good idea. لقبول الاقتراح نستخدم
Yes, I'd love to. / Yes. Let's /Yes, why not.
لرفض الاقتراح نعطي تبرير
I'd rather not. جمله بديله
It's too hot مثلا

Ex. Choose the best alternatives.

1. I'd like [to go / go / going] to the beach.
2. Why not [go / going] to the mall ?
3. How about [buy , to buy , buying] a new mobile?
4. Let's { visit / visiting } a friend.

Lesson 2 /AB- A – p. 21

A. Write the verb in the correct form – *to go* , *go* or *going*.

1. Where would you like ______________ this afternoon.
2. How about _______________ to the park?
3. I'd rather _________________ to the beach and play football.
4. Why not _______________ to the fun fair?
5. I'd love _______________ to the mall.
6. Yes, let's _______________ .

MAJID_Al-Safi 07816011710

e.g. Your friend **suggested** to go out, but you don't like to. Reply. [It's too hot]

e.g. How about spending the holiday in the north? Agree with this suggestion. [That's a good idea.]

2017/1. Use (**I'd love**…) to express your **preference** concerning playing tennis.

2017/2 للموصل >>> Express your preference concerning **going** to the mall. (Use: I'd love …)

نجد الفعل بعد كلمة (concerning) والحل حسب ماتحتاجه كل اداة بالقواعد السبعة.

2017/1. Make a **suggestion** for your little brother about where to spend the holiday. Use (**How about**…)

2017/خارج العراق How about ……………………. to the mall? (a. go b. going c. to go) 2017/1 >>> للموصل مكرر

2017/للتمهيدي >> How about (visit, visiting, to visit) our sick friend?

2017/>>للتمهيدي>> I would like (going , go , to go) to the park this afternoon.

2019-1/ My favourite game is football. Agree to his preference.
- Yes, I'd love to./>> or >> - Yes, I agree
أو - Yes, it is my favourite game
أو Yes, I like playing football. / I like football.

لاحظ

للخارج 2019-1/ My favourite hobby is swimming. Agree to his preference.
Yes, I'd love to./>> or >> - Yes, I agree.-
- Yes, it is my favourite hobby. >> or >> Yes, I like swimming.

2017-3 What's your favourite hobby? (Express your preference. Use" fishing")
- **My favourite hobby is fishing. >> or >> I like fishing.**

English for Iraq | SB-p.17 | Unit 2 Lesson 3 | AB-22 | My favourite kind of book

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
kind	نوع	awake	مستيقظ	island	جزيرة
horror	رعب	epic	ملحمه	empty	فارغة
comedy	كوميديا	journey	رحله	terrible	فضيع
travel	سفر	destroy	يحطم	be alone	تكون وحيدا
fiction	خيال	evil	الشيطان	frightening	مخيف
heart	قلب	full of	مملوء بـ	fear	الخوف

The island was empty … Was this a good thing or a bad thing ? It was terrible to be alone, but people might be dangerous. There were frightening stories about the islands … my heart was full of fear.
بالخوف مملوء قلبي الجزر عن قصص مخيفه هنالك خطره تكون ممكن
Robinson Crusoe is the only survivor of a shipwreck. He is alone and afraid on an island far away from
من بعيده خائف و وحيدا حطام سفينه الناجي الوحيد كروز روبنسن
anywhere. Over twenty-eight long years, he turns the island into a home. Then, one day, he finds a
يجد يوم ما ثم بيت الى يحول سنوات طويله ثمان وعشرين اكثر في اي مكان
footprint in the sand. Is there someone else on the island? Will Robinson Crusoe ever leave the island?
هل يغادر شخص ما اهنالك الرمل في بصمة قدم

AB-A/P.22-Find the words to describe each type of book in the wordsearch.
The label the books …. راجع الكلمات المتقاطعة .

s	p	n	t	o	c	o	m	e	d	y	c
m	r	n	a	c	h	o	r	r	o	r	h
a	d	v	e	n	t	u	r	e	s	n	a
p	l	u	w	a	e	f	s	y	o	u	r
k	n	p	a	f	i	c	t	i	o	n	a
j	o	u	w	a	z	t	u	g	l	e	c
t	r	a	v	e	l	u	r	e	n	i	t
b	o	p	s	b	y	n	c	e	s	l	e
f	l	s	r	m	r	c	e	s	t	r	r

N.	Word	L	Definition
1	Character شخصيه	A	a person in a book, film or play. شخص في كتاب فلم او مسرحية

B p. 23 – Complete the article with a verb from the box. Use each word once.

didn't like got go read take off was called
was made of went were was were called

I ____________ an interesting book recently. It ____________ *The Mountains of the Moon*. It was a science fiction story. The main characters ______________ Jim and Mary. They ____________ astronauts – you know , people who ____________ into space. They ____________ to the moon. They found a mountain on the moon. It ______________ gold. They ____________ lots of the gold, but then the spaceship was too heavy. It couldn't ______________ . I ________________ the ending because it ______________ very sad.

ANSWERS >>> read , was called , were called , were , go , went , was made of , got , take off , didn't like , was

مفردات التمرين

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
recently	قريبا	main	رئيسي	gold	ذهب
mountains	جبال	astronauts	رواد فضاء	spaceship	سفينة فضاء
science fiction	خيال علمي	space	فضاء	heavy	ثقيلة
take off	تقلع	made of	مصنوع من	was called	يسمى

English for Iraq — SB-p. 18 — Unit 2 lesson 4 — AB-p. 23-24 — Work or play ?

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
star	نجمة	interview	يقابل	programme	برنامج

! Asking about the present and the past السؤال عن المضارع والماضي

Present simple
How old are you?
What character do you play?

past simple
Were you happy ?
How did you hear the news ?

AB-A/P.23 نشاط صفي غير مهم

B Spelling mistakes الاخطاء الاملائية

1. acter ⟶ actor ممثل
2. comdy ⟶ comedy
3. caracter ⟶ character
4. where ⟶ were
5. col ⟶ call مكالمه
6. tuk ⟶ took
7. speshial ⟶ special خاص
8. hur ⟶ her

English for Iraq | SB-p.19 | Unit 2 lesson 5 | AB-p. 24-25 | Two conversations

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
killer	قاتل	huge	ضخم	strange	غريب
cockroaches	صراصر	attack	يهاجم	leader	قائد
horror	رعب	sound	يبدو	zapped	انطلقت
factual	واقعي	effective	مؤثر	low budget	واطئة الميزانيه

AB-A/P.24 Draw lines to match questions in the left – hand column that have the same meaning as questions in the right-hand column. **ANSWERS**

What is it called ? >>>	What's the title ?
Who is it about ? >>>	What's the name of the main character ?
What's the topic ? >>>	What's it about ?
Where does it happen ? >>>>	Where does it take place ?
What's the ending like ? >>>>	How does it end ?
Could you lend it to me ? >>>>	Could I borrow it ?

B نشاط صفي غير مهم تطابق بين نفس التمرين اعلاه بعد ان تغطي احد الاجزاء

C **p. 25 – Make notes about a book or a film you read or watched recently.**

Title العنوان	
Author / Director الكاتب	
Kind of story نوع القصة	
Topic الموضوع	
Where it happens أين تحدث	
Main character الشخصية الرئيسية	
Ending النهاية	

English for Iraq | SB-p.20 | Unit 2 lesson 6 | AB-p. 25-27 | A TV comedy


A TV comedy
Look at the magazine article. What kind of TV show do you think it is about?
STAR! Magazine
Schoolgirl in new TV comedy
16-year-old takes main part
Wonderful! Very, very funny! Fantastic!
Lucy Fisher, 16, talks to Star! Magazine about her part in the new TV comedy, The Badri Family.

مهم جدا

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
funny	مضحك	awful	سيء / فضيع	spill	يسكب
clumsy	أخرق/غير متقن	away	بعيدا	slip	ينزلق
silly	ساذج	stay	يبقى	puddle	بركه

accidents	حوادث	fancy	خيالي / رائع	cleaning fluid	سائل تنظيف
episode	حلقة / حادثة	swimming pool	حوض سباحة	hair gel	جل شعر
accidently	بالصدفة	fall	يقع	turn	يتحول
instead of	بدلا عن	get soaked	يتبلل	daughter	ابنة
tasted	كان طعمه	later	فيما بعد	traditional	تقليدي
trip over	يتعثر	drop	يسقط	filming	يمثل

In this comedy, I play Samara, the daughter in a traditional family. I live with my mother, father and younger brother. [1] My brother is very clumsy and is always having silly accidents. [2] In the first episode, he accidently put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea and it tasted awful in every episode he trips over a lot and drops things.

I really enjoyed filming the latest episode because we go away as a family on a holiday. [3] We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on! He gets soaked.[4] Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch and then slips in the puddle. [5] Next week, we are filming on episode where my brother puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel and his hair turns green. It's going to be so funny!

slip ينزلق >>> slipped , spill يسكب >>>> spilt / or / spilled

Lesson 6 /AB- A – p. 25

Are the sentences true (T) or false (F) ?

الدرس مطلوب للوزاري

1. Lucy's brother is clumsy.
2. Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays.
3. Samara's brother is older than her.
4. Samara's mother liked her tea.
5. Lucy's character fell in the pool.
6. The brother got very wet.

نموذج الوزاري

ANSWERS >>> 1. F 2. T 3.F 4. F 5. F 6. T

B These sentences come from Lucy's article. Match the beginning and ending of each sentence. P. 26

N.	Beginning	L	Ending
1	My brother is very clumsy	a	because we go away as a family on a holiday.
2	In the first episode, he accidently put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea	b	and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on !
3	I really enjoyed filming the latest episode	c	and then slips in the puddle.
4	We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool	d	and is always having silly accidents.
5	Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch	e	and it tasted awful.
Answers	1…d…… 2……e….. 3……a……. 4……b……… 5……c…		

C p. 26/ Complete these sentences about Lucy's TV show in the present simple. Use verbs from the box. You can use some verbs more than once.

be	fall	put	spill	trip	drop	slip
يكون	يقع	يضع	يسكب	رحلة	يسقط	ينزلق

1. My brother ______________ very clumsy.

2. In the first episode, my brother __________ salt in my mother's tea instead of sugar.
3. My brother _____________ things and ___________ over.
4. My brother _____________ in the hotel pool.
5. Then he ______________ his drink and _____________ in the puddle.
6. ANSWERS >>> 1. is 2. puts 3.drops / trips 4. falls 5. spills / slips

A TV Comedy اسئلة على قطعة

1. Who is Samara?
-She is a character in a TV comedy and the daughter of a traditional family.
2. How old is she?
- She is 16 years old.
3. What does Lucy play? What is Lucy's part in the programme? Who played Samara's part?
- Lucy plays the part of Samara, ……. 1.
4. What type/kind of TV programme is it? It is comedy.
5. How many characters are there in the TV comedy?
- There are four characters. Father, mother , Lucy and her brother.
6. How is Lucy's brother? How is Lucy's brother personality?
- He is clumsy and is always having silly accidents.
7. How many accidents did Lucy's brother have? - He had five accidents.
8. What was the first accident? What did Lucy's brother put in his mother's tea?
9. What did Lucy's brother do in the first episode? - He put salt instead of sugar in his mother tea.
10. How is the tea tasted? – It tasted awful.
11. Does Lucy's mother like her tea? Why? Why did the mother dislike her tea ?
No, she didn't because it was awful. Because it tasted awful.
12. What does Lucy's brother do as soon as he entered the hotel?
13. Where did Lucy brother fall? – He fell in the pool with all his clothes on.
14. What did Lucy's brother spill? – He spilt his drink at lunch.
15. Where did Samara's brother slip? – He slipped in the puddle.
16. What does Samara's brother put on his hair? - He puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel.
17. What colour does Samara's brother hair turn? -It turns green.
18 Where does Lucy's family go on a holiday? Where do they stay on a holiday?
-They go away as a family on a holiday. They stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool.
19. Why did Lucy really enjoy filming the latest episode? - Because they go away as a family on a holiday.

هذه الاسئلة
ليست من الوزارة

Lesson 6 /AB- D – p. 27

We often tell the story of a film or book in the present simple, we can also tell it in the past simple. Write the story from in the past simple.

Ex.C

Begin ….Samara's brother was very clumsy and always had silly accidents. In the first episode, ………..

Only HEROS can reach GLORY



الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
invite	يدعو	main hall	قاعة رئيسية	let me	دعني
invitation	دعوة / عزومة	tickets free	تذاكر مجانية	as soon as	حالما
advertisements	اعلانات	greatest	اعظم	popular	مشهور
events	احداث	show	عرض	the cheapest	الارخص
graduation	تخرج	circus	السيرك	sound	يبدو
amazing	مدهش	performances	الاداء/ العروض	looking forward to	يتطلع الى
prefer	يفضل	in advance	مسبقا	cost	يكلف

School Graduation Party !

The amazing end-of-year graduation party for students of Al-Quds Intermediate School

Thursday 15th April
In the main hall of the school

Doors open 9.30 a.m.
Party starts 10 a.m.
Tickets : Free

The greatest show on Earth !

Happy Town Circus is coming to Al-Jadiriyah for one week from Saturday 18th March

Doors open at 7.30

And the show starts at 8.00

Seats 10.000 , 20.000 and 30.000 IQD

To book on the internet, visit our website at:

WWW.happytowncircus.com

Re: Graduation party حفلة التخرج

Hi
I've got two tickets for the school graduation party on Thursday. You must come. The performances are always really good. It starts at 10 a.m. but we need to be there by 9.30 a.m. Let me know tomorrow so I can give the ticket to someone else if you can't come.

Re: Circus السيرك

Hello Ahmed
The circus is in town next week for one week. I've been before and it's fantastic!
Do you want to come? Are you free on Tuesday or is Friday better for you? I can get tickets on the internet. Please let me know as soon as possible because I think it will be very popular.
PS the seats cost up to 30.000 IQD. Shall I get the cheapest?

Write an e-mail to a friend inviting him to attend a circus show in your city. Tell him about the time of the show ,when do the doors open, how to get the tickets, the cost and your previous experience.

Write an invitation e-mail to attend a circus show

" A Circus Show "

مطلوب للوزاري
مهم جدا

From: Hussein
To: Ahmed
Hello Ahmed,
How are you? The happy town circus is in town next week for two weeks. I have been before and it was fantastic. Do you want to come? Are you free on Friday or is Saturday better for you? I can book tickets on the internet. Please let me know as soon as possible because I think it will be very popular and tickets will be sold out quickly.
Ps **it is important to know that** the doors open at 9: 00 a.m. and we should be there before half an hour and that the seats cost up to 25,000 IQD. Shall I get the cheapest ?
Hussein

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

Role Play

Hi. Would you like to come to the school graduation party?
Oh, that sounds good. When is it? It's on Thursday 15th April. What time does it start?
Well, the party starts at 10 a.m. but the doors open at 9.30 a.m.
Oh, OK. I think I can make that. How much are the tickets? They're free. Shall I get one for you?
Yes, please. I'm looking forward to it!

AB-A/ P.28 غير مهم نشاط صفي

B **Complete these sentences. Choose a word from the box.**

better	cost	free	need	prefer	shall	starts	would

______________ you like to come to the school graduation party with me?
Are you ___________ on Thursday? Is Friday _____________ for you?
Tell me if you ___________ Thursday or Friday? باقي تمارين النشاط للدرس السابع غير مهمة
We don't _______________ to get tickets in advance. It ____________ at 8.00.
The seats _______________ 15.000 IQD. ______________ I get the cheapest?

Invitations الدعوات

1.Would you like to +مجرد + C.? **2.Would you be free to + مجرد + C. ?**
3.Shall I +مجرد + C. ? **e.g.** Shall I get the cheapest seats ?

2017/تمهيدي Invite your friend to come to the school graduation party. (Use: Would you like)
2017/1- Invite your friend to come to your birthday party. (Use: Would like)
25- Let's watch a film. (Accept) - **Yes, let's.** نموذج الوزارة **your >>>>>> my** يجب تحويل الضمير
2017/ للخارج – Let's go to the park. (Accept).**2017/ للتمهيدي** – Let's play tennis. (Accept)
2017/ للموصل - Let's go for a picnic today. (Accept) >>>> Yes, let's
2019-1 للخارج Use (**Would be free**) to invite a friend to come to **your** birthday party.
- **Would you be free to come to my birthday party?**

Fact File

Title Titanic
Released 1997
Genre Drama , romance
Director James Cameron
Scriptwriter James Cameron
Stars Leonardo Dicaprio , Kate Winslet

ميناء من تايتانك مغادرة بـ يبدأ الفلم
THE STORY The film starts with the departure of the Titanic from the port of
من روز بواسطة تسرد القصة ساوثمبتون
Southampton in England in 1912. The story is told by Rose, a ____________ of the
السفينة عندما الليلة المأساوية لتلك احداث تروي كبيرة جدا الان تكون التي الكارثة
disaster who is now very old. She narrates the events of that tragic night when the ship
السيدة العجوز و الوقت في غرقوا المسافرين الف اكثر غرقت و جبل جليدي صدمت
hit an iceberg and sank. Over a thousand passengers drowned at the time and the old lady
الحطام الحقيقي يبحثون فريق الانقاذ اليوم الحالي الى قصتها تعيد سرد
retells her story to a present day rescue team searching the actual wreck.
كلفت انها تم عرضه الفلم في الوقت حقائق ممتعة
Interesting facts / At the time, this was the most __________ film ever released. It cost
بناء الكلفة الاصلية من اكثر هذه مليون
200 million. This is more than the original cost of building the Titanic. The ship
في غرقت مع ذلك لاتغرق تكون اعتقد كان لانه مشهورة اصبحت
became famous because it was thought to be unsinkable. However, _________ it sank on
الرحلة البحرية الاولى
its first voyage.

My opinion
القرن العشرين افلام الاعظم احد يكون بالتاكيد انه احببته
I loved it. It surely has to be one of the greatest films of the 20th century. I ___________
المجاميع بداية في حطام يعرض لقطات حياة حقيقية احببت
liked the real-life footage showing the wreck at the beginning of the film. The sets are
جيدة جدا التمثيل و رائع
fantastic and the acting is really good.

Lesson 8 / AB- A – p. 30 **Complete a fact file about your favourite film** نشاط

(**Past Simple**) الماضي البسيط

ا- يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث مضى و انتهى في الزمن الماضي

الحالات	Form	Example
Affirmative	**verb + ed** **irregular verb**	They ***played*** football last night. I ***wrote*** my report yesterday.
Negative	**didn't + مجرد**	Ali ***didn't attend*** the meeting.
Question	**Did + S + infinitive?**	***Did*** you ***study*** hard ?

ملاحظة مهمة / ان الظروف التي تشير للزمن الماضي البسيط هي :

[**Yesterday , last + كلمه , عدد…… ago, before + …………, in + سنه قديمة , when ……..**]

امثلة وزارية

2017/3للموصل My brother (be) in Basrah last month .(Use the correct form)

2018/1للخارج Salim ……….. his friend two days ago. **a**. will meet **b**. is going to meet **c**. met

2018/2 للخارج Ahmed helped his father yesterday . (Negative)

2019 للتمهيدي Farouq (be) in the north of Iraq last month . (Correct the verb)

English for Iraq — **SB-p. 23** — Unit 2 Lesson 9 — **AB-p. 31-32** — Round up مراجعة

In this unit you have practiced the following things :

1 Talking about things you like or dislike.

I love swimming. I enjoy surfing. I like camping. I don't like fishing. I hate sailing.

2 Expressing preferences and making suggestions.

I'd like to go to the beach.
I'd love to go to the park.
I'd rather go to the fun fair.
Why not go to the theatre?
Let's go to the mall.

Would you like to go to the mall? → Yes, I'd love to.

How about going to the museum? → Yes. Let's go.

3 Making invitations and

Are you free on Thursday?

Shall I get the cheapest seats ?

Is Friday better for you ?

We don't need to get tickets in advance. We can get them on the door.

4 Words that go together

Some words go together, and it is easier to remember them in pairs, for example, ***verbs*** and ***nouns***.

kick – ball
play – game
read – book
watch – television

مهم جدا

spend – time

5 Present Simple

Questions with *to be*

Are you a movie fan? Yes, I am. ***Or*** No, I'm not.
Is he an actor? Yes, he is. ***Or*** No, he isn't.
How old are you? I'm fourteen.
What kind of TV programme is it ? It's a comedy.

Questions with other verbs

Do you like movies? Yes, I do. ***Or*** No, I don't.
Does he play your brother? Yes, he does. ***Or*** No, he doesn't.
What part do you play? I play the daughter of the family.

6 Past simple

Questions with to be

Were you happy? Yes, I was. ***Or*** No, I wasn't.
Was she surprised? Yes, she was. ***Or*** No, she wasn't.
Why weren't you hopeful? Because there were 200 girls at the film test.
What was his name? He was called Jackson – Peter Jackson.

Questions with other verbs

Did you always want to be an actor? Yes, I did. Or No, I didn't.
Did she want you to do the show? Yes, she did. Or No, she didn't.
How did you get the part? I got it after a film test.

7 Talking about films.

I watched a good film last week. It's called Titanic. It's adventure about the famous ship that sank. It lasts thre hours. It's very interesting and it has a great ending.

Useful questions are:

What's it called?

What's it about ?

Who wrote it ?

How does it end ?

8 And you have …

- made compound and complex sentences.
- edited texts for grammar and spelling mistakes.
- made notes about a book you have read.
- written email invitations.
- made a summary of a story orally and in writing.
- complete a fact file for a film.

Lesson 9 / AB- A – p. 31

يترك غير مهم

Lesson 9 / AB- B – p. 31

Use a verb from the box to complete the phrases. Use each verb only once.

borrow	have	play	write	go	watch	spend
يستعير	ياخذ	يلعب			يشاهد	يقضي

1.__________ to the cinema. 2. _________ a picnic. 3. ____________ a book.
4. _________ a letter. 5. ________ the morning. 6. _________ TV. 7. ____________ a game.

ANSWERS >>>> 1. go 2. have 3. borrow 4. write 5. spend 6. watch 7. play

C

p. 32/ Write the words to match the definitions. . اربط الكلمات لعمل تعاريف

N.	Definition التعريف	L	Word
1	something you do in your spare time	A	hobby هواية
2	a funny book , film or play	B	comedy كوميديا
3	another word for a writer	C	author كاتب
4	activities like running, jumping and swimming	D	sports رياضات
5	You go to one of these to hear someone sing or play music.	E	concert الاوركسترا

MAJID AL-SAFI

English for Iraq | Unit 2 Lesson 10 | What is your hobby ?

What are some of the most popular hobbies? Read the magazine article and find out.

وقت فراغك في تفعله شي ما هذا عموما الهواية ماهي هواية تملك هل
Do you have a hobby? What is a hobby? Generally, **this is something you do in our spare time for**
ممكن احيانا على الرغم من ان المال لتكسب تفعله مما اكثر الاسترخاء و للاستمتاع
enjoyment and relaxation rather than something you do to earn money. Though sometimes a hobby can
رياضات لعب فني او ابداعي شي ما عمل أشياء جمع تشمل ممكن الهوايات وظيفة الى تتحول
turn into a job. **Hobbies can include collecting things, doing something creative or artistic, playing sports**
محدد في المشاركة باستمرار التلفزيون مشاهدة ببساطة بالطبع او العاب اخرى و
and other games or, of course, simply watching television. By continually participating in a particular
المجال في ذلك معرفة و مهارة اساسية يكتسب ممكن الواحد هواية
hobby, **one can acquire substantial skill and knowledge in that area.**
ليس هنالك يوم حار يتصبب عرقا في الصيد او السباحة تستمتع يمكن انت النهر قرب تعيش انت اذا
If you live near the river, you may enjoy swimming or fishing. On a sweltering hot day, there is nothing
مع للجانب الاخر اصدقائك لتسابق مرح و الماء البارد في القفز من منشطا اكثر
more refreshing than jumping into the cool water and it's fun to race your friends to the other side. **With**
تنافس يوم ما و المنافسات لتدخل لتتدرب بما فيه الكفاية سريعا تصبح حتى ممكن تدريب كافي
enough practice, you may even get fast enough to train to enter competitions and one day compete in the
فعلها العزاوي ضياء احمد مهند مثل الاولمبية او الالعاب الاسيوية
Asian Games or the Olymbics like Mohanad Ahmed Dheyaa Al-Azzawi did in 2012.
تقليديا هوايتك نوع اكثر يكون ان يمكن الصيد عمل صعب جدا مثل يبدو السباحة اذا
If swimming sounds like too much hard work, fishing may be more your kind of hobby. Traditionally,
اكثر لايوجد شيء يجدون الناس العديد ابنائهم بتدريس استمتعوا الاباء غالبا شيء ما يكون الصيد
fishing is something fathers often enjoyed teaching their sons. Many people find there is nothing **more**
انت اذا منها بجزء الشعور و الطبيعة لمشاهدة نهر او بحيره جميلة الى بالقرب تجلس من استرخاء
relaxing than sitting next to a beautiful lake or river watching nature and feeling part of it. If you are
لـ للبيت لتاخذه شيء ما تصطاد حتى يمكن انت محظوظ جدا
really lucky, you may even catch something to take home for dinner!
التي هواية عمل المجوهرات ممتع جدا يكون ايضا ممكن اشياء تعمل و مبدعا كونك
Being creative and making things can also be extremely enjoyable. Jewellery making is a hobby which

عدة باستخدام حلقات الاذن و الاساور والقلادات الجميلة تصنع تستطيع السنين من مئات عدة تعود الى
goes back many hundreds of years. You can make beautiful necklaces, bracelets and earrings using many
لـ هدايا رائعة يصنعون هم قواقع حتى و سبح زجاجية فضة تشمل مواد مختلفة
different materials, including silver, glass beads and even shells. They make wonderful gifts for your
ايضا الاصدقاء و العائلة
family and friends, too!

المغزل يتشاركوا مجتمعات عدة حياكة البطانية منازل عدة في شعبية لازالت حرفة قديمة اخرى
Another ancient craft still popular in many homes is blanket weaving. Many communities share a loom
البطانيات على اشكال الموهير او الحرير الوبر الصوف باستخدام اشكال جميلة تصنع تستطيع انت و
and you can create beautiful patterns using **wool, felt , silk or mohair**. The patterns on the blankets can
انت الازرق و الاصفر البني البرتقالي الاحمر الغامق الوان شعبية و منطقة الى منطقة من تتنوع
vary from region to region and popular colours are bright reds, oranges, browns, yellows and blues. You
لـ شيء ما تكون لكنها بطانيه واحدة لصنع وقت طويل تستغرق لانها الهواية لهذه الصبر من كثير تحتاج
need a lot of patience for this hobby as it takes a long time to make one blanket, but it is something for
للاجيال لتدخره عائلتك
your family to treasure for generations.

كل نموذج الوزارة الخاص بالدرس العاشر

A) Write answers to these questions.

1.What is a hobby?

- A hobby is something we do in our spare time for enjoyment and relaxation rather than something you do to earn money.

2. What can a hobby include?

- A hobby can include collecting things, doing something creative or artistic, playing sports and other games or simply watching television.

3. What can a person acquire by participating in a particular hobby?

- A person can acquire substantial skill and knowledge in that area.

4. How can anyone enter competitions and compete in Asian games and Olympics?

- By enough practice.

5. How do many people find fishing?

- Many people find fishing more relaxing.

6. Is blanket weaving still popular in many homes?

- Yes, it is.

7. What do weavers use to create beautiful patterns?

- They use wool, felt , silk or mohair.

8. Do we need a lot of patience in blanket weaving hobby?

- Yes, we do.

B) What's my hobby? Read and find out?

1. I get small pieces of glass, metal or shell and create things for people to wear. ***Jewellery making***
2. I sit by the river a long , thin rod . ***Fishing***
3. I use colourful threads to make something to keep you warm. ***Blanket weaving***
4. I work hard to go further and faster. My hobby means I get wet. ***Swimming***
5. My hobby is very relaxing. I just sit and watch from my comfortable chair. ***Watching nature***

Unit Two lesson 7

ملاحظه / ان انشاء الوحدة الثانية هو ايميل دعوة لحضور حدث (حفلة – مباراة – سيرك - مسرحية ..... الخ) لذلك طبعنا هنا FOUR انشاءات جاءت في الوزاري ماعدا السيرك

ألأنشاءات المطلوبة للوزاري للوحدة الثانية

Write an e-mail ---Invite a friend to attend an event (birthday party... join a picnic ... visit monuments and museums .... Tell your friend about the date and the time of the event

" My Birthday Party "

From: Huda
To: Nada
Hi/ Hello Nada,
القادم حفلة عيد ميلادي الى الاصدقاء بعض أدعو سوف أنا الان سنة انا كيف حالك
How are you? I am 15 years old now. I will invite some friends to my birthday party next
حفلة مدهشة تكون سوف اعتقد بيتي في الاثنين مساء التاسعة تبدأ سوف انها الاسبوع
week. It will begin at 9 p.m. on Monday in my house. I think it will be an amazing party.
و نغني نستطيع لذلك عليها نعزف سوف نحن التي الات موسيقية بعض سيكون هنالك
There will be some music instruments which we are going to play on, so we can sing and
نتناول و نلعب لكي الحديقة الى نخرج سوف نحن الحفلة نهاية في نرقص
dance. At the end of the party, we are going to get out to the garden to play and have
مضحك سيكون هنالك لانه معك اختك الصغيرة جلب باستطاعتك الحلويات بعض
some sweets. You can bring your little sister with you because there will be a funny
للأطفال شيء ما و مهرج
clown and something for children.
الى اللقاء القريب
See you soon,
Huda

للموصل October / 2017

Write an e-mail. Invite your friend Tariq to attend **the final match** between your team and a team from a near – by city. Tell him about the place : The major stadium. The date: Wednesday, the 10th of September at 4 p.m.
Tell him to book a ticket for him if he will be free.

Attending the Final Match/ Final Match

From : Ali
To : Tariq
Hello Tariq,
I 'd like to invite you to attend the final match with me . It's between our team and a nearby city team . The match will be held in the major stadium on Wednesday,

the 10th of September at 4 p.m, but we need to be there by 3:30 p.m . You can book the ticket on the internet if you are free. The seats cost up to 10,000 IQD.

It is important to know that many friends will attend the match and if our team wins, we will spend the night happily.

Write me soon

Ali

الانشاء الوزاري للدور الثالث – للموصل 2017

A) Write an e-mail. Invite a friend to attend your graduation ceremony in your school. Tell him / her about the date and the time of the ceremony.

" My Graduation Ceremony "

احتفالية تخرج

2018/1

Q.5- A))

From: **Ahmed**

To: **Mustafa**

Hi/ Hello Mustafa,

How are you? I am 15 years old now. I will invite some friends to attend my graduation ceremony next week. It will begin at 9 a.m. on Sunday in our school. I think it will be an amazing party. The headmaster is going to give some prizes to the best students as well as to our teachers.

There will be some music instruments which we are going to play on, so we can sing and dance. At the end of the party, we are going to get out to the garden to play and have some sweets.

See you soon,

Ahmed

عنوان آخر لأنشاء الوحدة الثانية جاء وزاري اكتب عن دعوة لحضور مسرحية

Write an e-mail invitation: Invite your friend, Salam to go to the national theatre. There is a good play on next Saturday 25th November at 6 a.m. The price of the ticket is 25000 IQD. You'll get tickets on the internet. Tell him to let you know if he is ready to come.

E-mail Invitation /or/

Attending a Play

2019 للتمهيدي

From: Ahmed

To: Salam

Hello Salam,

How are you? There is a good play that will be held at the National Theatre on next Saturday 25th November. The performances are always really good. Do you want to

come? Please let me know if you are ready to come before two days at least, so I can give the ticket to someone else if you can't come.

Ps **it is important to know that** the doors will open at 6 a.m., but we need to be there before half an hour. You can get the tickets on the internet and the price of the ticket is 25000 IQD.

الجملة بالأحمر تضاف لزيادة كلمات الأنشاء عند الحاجة ومع كل المراحل وكل الأنشاءات

Write me soon
Ahmed

3rd intermediate | نموذج اسئله من مديرية المناهج | Unit One & Two Test

Section - | الشعبه / | الاسم /

Reading Texts, Vocabulary & Grammar

"In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Reading Texts (10 marks)

Q1//Answer or Complete the following sentences using information from your text book :

1- There is loads of space inside panther 3.0 D. (T/F)
2- The Panther 3.0 D has seats for six people. (T/F)
3- What is hobby? Answer

....

....

4- How do many people find fishing?

....

5. Lucy's brother is _________________ . [Complete]

Grammar and Function [10 M]

Q.2// Choose the correct word:

1. Where would you like .... this afternoon? Use: (going , go , to go)
2. I like horror stories, do you? .... I prefer .... (Complete)
3. Sara enjoyed standing at the back. (Make the sentence into negative)

....

4. he ? Is science good and at maths . { Put the words in order }

....

5. The car has a CD player, ... (Use " so you can " to give reason)
6. Where (do) you go yesterday? [Correct the verb in brackets]
7. The exam was .... difficult, but not like the one last year. (Complete with " quite or really)
8. She has .... hair. (Re-arrange the adjectives: black , beautiful , curly)
9. He is fat. He's .... fat.(Make the sentence more polite)
10. Express your dislike concerning flies.

Vocabulary [10 M]

Q. 4- A/ Match the words to make compound nouns :(5M)

List A	1. Air	2. Video	3. Shop	4. Insect	5. Litter
List B	A. assistant	B. proof	C. game	D. bag	E. bin
Answers	1.	2.	3........	4.	5. ....

B. Write the words that match these definitions: (5 m)

1. Activities like running, jumping and swimming. > ....
2. A funny book, film or play. > ....
3. Something you do in your spare time. > ....
4. Another word for a writer. > ....
5. You go to one of these to hear someone sing or play music. > ....

Spelling and Punctuation [10 M]

Q.5-A) Re-write the sentence below using correct capital letters and punctuation marks (5 m)

is friday better for you

B) Complete the following with correctly spelt words. (5 m)

1. dangerous X safe ; awful X ....
2. he is , he's ; they are , ...
3. want , wanted ; send , ...
4. 15:00 it's three o'clock ; 15: 40 ....
5. important , unimportant ; expensive , ...

Story Time (10 m)

Q.6- Answer the following questions. [Choose 5]

1. Describe Kareem's character?
   .... , ... and ....
2. What do you think the collection of poems " Islands of Salt " is about ?
   ....
3. How many times Kareem had read Al-Nawab's poems? How did he find them ?
   ....
4. What was Kareem's dream ?
   ....
5. Why was Kareem very surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering?
   ....
6. What was Kareem's big prize?
   ....
7. Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book?
   ....

Writing (10 m.)

Q. 7- Choose either (A) or (B).

A/ Writing an e-mail describing a friend.

B/ Write an invitation e-mail .

English Language Team
D.G. of Curricula

Reprinted by MAJID AL-SAFI / THI QAR

Unit Three

Our world عالمنا

في هذه الوحدة سوف ندرس المواضيع التالية

- عالمنا

1. Our world

- عالمنا النامي

2. Our growing world

- أكره العناكب

3. I hate spiders

4. If we didn't have spiders... # أذا لانملك عناكب

5. The fastest living things • الاحياء الاسرع

6. Do you care about wildlife

- هل تهتم بالحياة البرية

7. Some of Iraq animals ▪ بعض من حيوانات العراق

8. Life on the marshes # الحياة في الاهوار

- 9. Round up # مراجعة

10. Iraq's first national park #حديقة العراق الوطنية الاولى

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
wild	بري / وحشي	natural	طبيعي	stork	لقلق
crow	غراب	bear	دب	camel	جمل
grazing land	اراضي عشبية	duck	بطة	jackal	ابن اوى/ثعلب
farm	مزرعة	sheep	غنم	habitat	بيئة الحيوان
vowel	صوت علة	consonant	صوت صحيح	compare	يقارن
comparative	مقارنة	superlative	مفاضلة	huge	ضخم
dry	جاف	useful	مفيد / نافع	wet	رطب

Comparing things with adjectives
مقارنة الاشياء بالصفات
Comparative Adjectives صفات المقارنة

A]-- (1) الاسم + is/are + صفه + er + than + (2) اسم.

B] -- (1) الاسم + is/are + more صفه + than + (2) اسم.

1. England is **colder than** Iraq.
2. I am **quieter than** my brother.
3. The dawn is **more beautiful** than the night.
4. The night is **less beautiful** than the dawn.
5. Tablets are **more expensive** than phones.

لابد من وجود كلمة (than) للمقارنة

نجدها بعد صفة المقارنة وهي مفتاح الحل

ملاحظات مهمه:

1. للصفة ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد وكذلك الصفة ذات المقطعين (بشرط الاتنتهي بـ ful) فاننا نضيف er بعدها.

2. الصفات الطويلة متعددة المقاطع نضع قبلها more .

3. عادة هذه الصفات تنتهي باللواحق [ful / ing / ble / nt / ous ......] --- e.g. more useful / less beautiful

Comparatives using [not as ------ as]

A]-- (1) الاسم + is /are + not as ------as + (2) اسم.

e.g. A bear is **not as fast as** a lion.

ان الصفة الموجودة بين as ---- as تشير الى الاسم الثاني > الدب ليس سريعا كالأسد

2017/2 للموصل The dawn is more beautiful than the night. [Re-write the sentence. Use: as ... as]
The night is not .... >>> (**as beautiful as the dawn**.)

MAJID AL-SAFI

L 1 /AB- A – p. 35

Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence.

bite يعض   fly يطير   grow ينمو   hunt يصطاد   produce ينتج

1. A bat is not a bird, but it can _________ like a bird.
2. Owls _________ and kill small animals at night.
3. If you put your foot on a snake, it will _________ you.
4. Cows and goats _________ milk.
5. Elephants _________ very big , but it takes many years.

MAJID Al-Safi

ANSWERS >>>> 1. fly   2. hunt   3. bite   4. produce   5. grow

B **Study the spelling rule and write the comparative forms of these adjectives.**

1. wet ____________   4. long ____________   7. near ____________
2.thin ____________   5. noisy ____________   8. fit ____________
3. sad ____________   * 6. friendly ____________   9. heavy ____________

[ANSWERS// 1. wetter   2. thinner   3. sadder   4. longer   5. noisier   6. friendlier
7. nearer   8. fitter   9. heavier]

! Spelling rule: final consonants d , g , n , t

اذا انتهت الصفة ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد بحرف صحيح واحد يسبقه حرف عله واحد فيجب ان نضاعف الحرف الصحيح بعد اضافة اللاحقة (er) للمقارنه او (est) للمفاضلة .

big → bigger →biggest   hot → hotter → hottest

لكن لاحظ clean →cleaner لوجود حرفي عله قبل الحرف الصحيح

- للصفة التي تنتهي بالحرف (y) فيجب ان نقلبه الى (i) ثم نضيف (er)

e.g. dry → drier   happy →happier   friendly →friendlier

طريقة الامتحان للمقارنة والمفاضلة هي :

1.A lion is ………….. (fast) than a horse. [Correct the adjective]
2. A tiger is …………… than a jackal.
(dangerous , more dangerous , most dangerous)

Spelling: 1. tall , taller ; useful , ………. ; good , ………..

- يجب الانتباه الى صفات المقارنة والمفاضلة الشاذة التالية

good → better →best   bad → worse →worst
many/much → more → most   little→ less → least
far →farther →farthest

C **Write the comparative forms of these adjectives in the correct places in the table.**

cheap	dangerous	ugly	expensive	interesting	happy	careful	tidy
رخيص	خطر	قبيح	غالي	ممتع	سعيد	حذر	مرتب

quiet**er** ____________ , ____________ , ____________ , ____________

more beautiful ____________ , ____________ , ____________ , ____________

++++++++++++++++++ MAJID AL-SAFI – 2019 +++++++++++++++++++

D **Write these sentences differently so that they mean the same thing.**

اكتب هذه الجمل بصوره مختلفه لكي هي تعني الشيء نفس

وزاري 100 %

Example: An elephant is ***bigger*** than a giraffe.

A giraffe is not ***as big as*** an elephant. A giraffe is ***smaller*** than an elephant.

مهم جدا

- صفة المقارنه الموجوده قبل (than) تشير الى الاسم 1.
- صفة الدرجه الاولى الموجوده بين (as --- as) تشير الى الاسم الثاني.
- ممكن اعادة جملة المقارنه باستخدام صفة مقارنه معاكسه كما في المثال اعلاه [bigger X smaller]
- اذا طلب تحويل او اعادة حل لجمله محلوله بالمقارنه باستخدام { than } الى صيغة { as _____ as } فاننا نتبع مايلي :-
- نحذف (than)
- نرجع صفة المقارنة الموجودة قبل than الى اصلها صفة من الدرجة الاولى.
- نطبق صيغة (as ___ as) الموجودة في الدرس الاول --- وبالعكس

MAJID_Al-Safi 07816011710

1. A bear is not as fast as a lion.

- A lion is faster than a bear. / or / A bear is slower than a lion.

A bear is not as fast as a lion . [Use : than -: طريقة الامتحان للتمرين قد تكون كالاتي

A bear is not as fast as a lion. A lion is …………………… . [Complete] او

2017/1>> A bear is not as fast as a lion. (Re-write the sentence below. Use faster)

- A lion is faster than a bear.

2. In the desert, a camel is ***more useful*** than a horse. { Use: as ____ as }

* كما ذكرت سابقا ان صفة المقارنه (more useful) تصف الاسم الاول ، لذلك عند اعادة حل الجمله بطريقة ثانيه نقدم الاسم الثاني لان الصيغه منفيه مع ضرورة ارجاع صفة المقارنه الى الدرجه الاولى بدون اي لاحقه او تغيير.

- In the desert, a horse is not as useful as a camel.

>>>> or >>> In the desert, a horse is less useful than a camel. less X more

3.Cows are bigger than goats. [Re-write the sentence using " small "]

- Goats are not as big as cows. bigger X smaller

>>> or >>> Goats are smaller than cows. عندما يطلب استخدام >>> smaller

2017/1 >> للموصل Cows are (as big as , bigger than , the biggest) goats.

1. الاختيار الأول يحتاج (not) قبله.
2. الأختيار الأخير غير صحيح لأن الاسم الاول مختلف عن الاسم الاخير وليس مفاضلة.

مايخص المقارنة والمفاضلة في نموذج الوزارة – مهم جدا

Grammar and function

4.In the desert, a camel is more useful than a horse. (Re-write the sentence using " as …….. as ")

- ………

10. The night is ……………….. ***than*** the dawn. [beautiful , as beautiful as , less beautiful]

* مفتاح الحل وجود (than) فنختار مقارنة

11. Cows are bigger than goats. [Re-write the sentence using " small "]

* المطلوب هنا استبدال صفة المقارنة بمعاكسها ، لذلك يجب ان نقدم الاسم الثاني الموجود بعد (than) كفاعل اول ونغير الصفة المعطاة للمقارنة الى صفة درجة اولى.

– Cows are not

Or >>> smaller عندما يطلب as small as goats. Goats are smaller than cows.

27.Tablets are more expensive than phones. { Rewrite the sentence using " cheap }

– Tablets are not as cheap as phones. ** نفس الملاحظة السابقة في (11)

Q.3- Choose (a) , (b) , (c) , or (d) to complete the sentence.

1. Which is .... **fastest** living thing. a. more b. the c. the most d . a

مفتاح الحل صفة المفاضله الموجوده بعد الفراغ – لانستخدم more مع المفاضله ووجود est– في الصفة يحتاج the فقط

6.Hilla is greener than .... **be** .

(a) it used (b) used to (c) it used to (d) it was used

مهم جدا

- الفعل المجرد في نهاية الجمله يحتاج (to) قبله – الاختيار (b) ينقصه ضمير الفاعل الذي يعوض الاسم الاول ، لذلك نختار (c) للمقارنه بين شيء حاليا وفي الماضي

2017/2-للخارج Iraq is greener than .... be. (a. it used to b. it was used c. it used)

للموصل2017/2 Baghdad is more crowded than .... be. [a. it used to b. used to c. it used]

Superlative صفات المفاضلة

بالنسبة لموضوع المفاضلة نطبق نفس ملاحظات المقارنة مع ملاحظة مايلي:-

- اللاحقه (-est) او (most) قبل الصفات الطويلة.
- عدم وجود (than) وعادة وجود (the) قبل المفاضله – لاتنسى الصفات الشاذة المذكورة سابقا.

E

fast	faster	fastest
useful	more useful	most useful
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

Discussion مناقشة

1.What's the most useful farm animal ? – A cow is ....

2. What's the most useful insect ? – A bee is the most useful insect.

3. What's the most beautiful place in Iraq ? The north is the most beautiful place in Iraq.

2017/1>> Which is .... fastest living thing? (more , the most , the)

English for Iraq | SB-p.28 | UNIT 3 Lesson 2 | AB-p. 38 | Our growing world عالمنا

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
growing	النامي	expect	يتوقع	per	لكل
increase	يزداد	life expectancy	توقع الحياة	rise	تزداد
decrease	يتناقص	column	عمود	population	سكان
cause	يسبب	continue	يستمر	feed	يطعم / يغذي

If- Conditional استخدام If الشرطيه

استخدام الجمل الشرطية:

1- تتألف الجملة الشرطية من جزأين هما جملة (if) والجملة الرئيسية (main clause)

2- توضع (if) في منتصف الجملة او في بداية الجملة فتوضع فارزة في الوسط

If clause , main clause . If جملة الشرط , جواب الشرط .	أو	Main clause + if clause . جملة الشرط if جواب الشرط .

First Conditional

و نستخدمها للتحدث عن احداث محتمله و نستخدم الصيغة التالية :

If	جملة بزمن المضارع البسيط	,	جملة بزمن المستقبل البسيط

. ت + will + فعل مصدر فاعل

ملاحظة : في حالة النفي ممكن اختصار (will not) الى (won`t)

Ex.

1- If she ....(arrive) early , she will attend the meeting .
2- If she arrives late , she (won`t/ will) attend the meeting .
3- If Ali (carry) the goods , he will get money . (Correct)
4- They (pass) the exam if they study hard . (Correct)

Majid AL Safi

Types of conditional sentences انواع الجمل الشرطية

توجد اربعة انواع اساسيه من الجمل الشرطية : صفر ، الأولى ، الثانية ، الثالثة : نستخدم:-

1. الجملة الشرطية الصفر: للتحدث عن شيء يكون دائما حقيقيا .

- Plants die if you don't water them.

2. الجملة الشرطية الاولى : للتحدث عن نتيجة لحدث ممكن في المستقبل.

- If people grow a lot taller , we will need bigger houses.

3. الجملة الشرطية الثانية: للتحدث عن حدث يعتمد على حاضر او موقف مستقبلي او حدث خيالي.

40- If I had lots of money, ... [Complete the sentence] ***Sample***
-- >>>> I would buy a new car.
- What will happen if this change .... ?
(continue , continued , will continue , continues) ***17 - Sample***

اسم مفرده

طريقة الامتحان وليدي

e.g. If the population .... (increase), we will need more food to feed everybody. ***SB-p.28***
30. If the population keeps increasing , ... [Complete] ***Sample***

ملاحظة / احيانا نستطيع استخدام (can) بدلا عن (will) في الجمل الشرطية.

الجمل الشرطية لها جزءان: عبارة (if) وعبارة الشرط الرئيسية.

الترتيب ليس دائما مهما ، لكن عندما تاتي عبارة (if) اولا فانها تفصل بفارزه. (تترك AB – A , B & C) نشاط صفي

L 2 /AB- D – p. 38

What may happen if these changes continue? Finish the sentences.

1.If people grow a lot taller, ______________. *[we will need bigger houses].*
2.If people live longer , ________________. *[we will need more houses].*
3.If the population keeps increasing , ____________________. *[we will need more food to feed everybody].*

e.g.. What will happen **if** these changes .... ? تعديل لمثال نموذج الوزارة الى الجمع

نوع الشرطيه — مفتاح — اسم جمع

(a) continue (b) continued (c) will continue (d) continues

مفتاح الحل وجود (if) وكذلك وجود [will] يحدد اي نوع من (if) ثم الفاعل هل يحتاج فعل مجرد او فعل يحتوي (s) المفرد الغائب /الشخص الثالث .

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
suppose	يعتقد	don't mind	لايهتم	harmless	غير مؤذي

التعبير عن الموافقه والرفض مع السلوكيات والمشاعر والاراء

Agreement& Disagreement with Preferences , Opinions & Likes

So / Neither استخدام

Student A		Student B
I hate I don't mind I'm afraid of I'm not afraid of I like	horses spiders mosquitoes flies falcons	So do I. موافقة اي فعل Neither do I. رفض لأي فعل So am I. موافقة فعل كينونه فقط Neither am I. رفض فعل كينونه فقط I don't .I prefer نوع آخر

1.How does Mithaq feel about spiders? – Mithaq hates spiders.
2. How does Mushtaq feel about spiders? - He doesn't mind spiders.
3. Are spiders useful ? – Yes, they are useful because they eat mosquitoes and flies.
4. What is Mushtaq going to do with this spider? – He is going to put it outside.

- يمكن التعبير عن الرأي باحد الصيغ المذكورة وعند عدم الموافقة نستخدم I don't
- نستخدم (So) عندما نوافق على رأي في جملة مثبتة.
- اذا كان فعل الجملة بالمضارع البسيط المثبت نستخدم) . فاعل + فعل مساعد + So (
- اذا كان فعل الجملة بالمضارع البسيط المنفي نستخدم) . فاعل + فعل مساعد + Neither (
- مع افعال الكينونة نستخدم (So am I / Neither am I)
- قد يتغير فعل الكينونة حسب زمن الجملة (am , is , are , was , were…)

So / Neither استخدام

So + فعل مساعد + فاعل .

Neither + فعل مساعد + فاعل .

- اذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على فعل مساعد فننظر الى زمن الجملة فاذا كانت بالزمن المضارع البسيط فيكون الفعل اما do / does
- اما اذا كان زمن الجملة بالماضي البسيط فيكون الفعل المساعد did

Ex.

1.I hate horses. [Agree] - So do I.
I like bears. [Disagree] – I don't .
I don't like monkeys. (Disagree) – I do.

I don't mind flies. [Agree] - Neither do I.
I'm afraid of spiders. So am I.
I'm not afraid of mosquitoes. Neither am I / So am I. [Choose]
2017/2 >>> I like green colour. Do you? .... I prefer .... (Complete preference).
رفض لون آخر

2017/1 >> للموصل I don't mind flies. [a. so do I b. Neither do I c. Neither am I]

MAJID AL-SAFI

L 3 /AB- A – p. 38

Choose suitable sentences to answer the speaker.

1. I love chocolates. ______________________
2. I don't like horror stories. ______________________
3. I'm not afraid of rats. ______________________
4. My mother is afraid of dogs. ______________________
5. My favourite stories are comedies ______________________

Neither do I.	Neither am I.	So do I.	So am I.	I don't.
I am.	I don't mind them.			

ANSWERS >>> 1. So do I / OR / I don't.
2.Neither do I. / I don't mind them. 3. Neither am I. / I am.
4. So am I. / I don't mind them. 5. I don't mind them.

هذه الحلول من دليل المدرس

L 3 /AB- C – 39

Complete the sentences so that they are true.

1.If there were no spiders in the world, Mithaq ________________ happy.
(a) would be (b) wouldn't be
2. If there were no spiders, ________________________________.
(a) there would be fewer mosquitoes (b) there would be more mosquitoes.
3. If there were more mosquitoes in the world, ____________________________.
(a) more people would get ill (b) fewer people would get ill.

امثلة نموذج الوزارة

28- Express your dislike concerning flies. – I hate (don't like) flies.
31- I'm not afraid of rats. (Answer using "So / Neither) – Neither am I

Al-Safi

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
insects	حشرات	snails	حلزونات	pain	الم
disappear	يختفي	an alien	اجنبي/ غريب	presents	هدايا

L 4 /AB- A – 39 **Finish these sentences. Make them true for yourself.**

1. If there was a spider on my desk now, ……………………………………………………
2. If my friend had a pet monkey, …………………………………………………………
3. If we didn't air-conditioning, ……………………………………………………………
4. If we didn't cars, …………………………………………………………………………

Possible Answers

1. I would put it out. //or// I would leave the desk. …….etc.
2. I would play with it. //or// I wouldn't visit him. …etc.
3. we would suffer in the summer. // or // we couldn't sleep. ..etc.
4. we would arrive too late. //or// we would use animals for transport. …etc.

(هذا السؤال يعتمد على قدرة الطالب في اعطاء جملة لجواب الشرط تناسب جملة فعل الشرط (تتنوع الاجابة

N.	List A	L	List B
1	If Salah had lots of money	a	his house would have a swimming pool.
2	Jamal would start his own business	b	if Jamal went abroad to work.
3	If Jamal made lots of money from his business	c	he would go on holiday around the world.
4	If I was Salah's friend	d	he would take me on holiday too.
5	Salah would live in Jamal's house	e	if he had lots of money
Answers >> 1. a	2. e	3. c	4. d 5. b

Second Conditional : الشرطية الثانية

ونستخدمها للتحدث عن موقف غير حقيقي..[imaginary situations / not real] و نستخدم الصيغة التالية :

If	جملة بزمن الماضي البسيط	,	فاعل + would / could / might + مصدر + ت .

2017/1>> If I had lots of money, I ………… buy a new car. (would / will / am)
2017/2.للخارج >If there ………….. more mosquitoes, we would get more bites. (a. are b. was c. were)
2017/2 >> If there (were , was , are) no spiders, there would be more insects.

1. If I had lots of money, I would buy presents for all of my friends.
2. If I broke my leg, I would be in a lot of pain.

3. If I was late for school, my teacher would be very angry.
4. If I met an alien, I would speak English with him.
5. If I had to eat snails, I would be sick.
6. If the internet disappeared, I wouldn't do my report.

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Complete the following with If conditional <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

1.. , there would be too many insects.
2. ...., my teacher would be very angry.
3. .... , I wouldn't do very well in the test.
4. ...., I would be very hungry.

Possible Answers [1. If there were no spiders / 2. If I didn't do my homework/ 3. If the electricity was cut off/ 4. If I missed my breakfast]

امثلة نموذج الوزارة

مهمه جدا

16- a. There would be more insects if there were no spiders.
b. If there ....
(Complete this sentence to give the same meaning in "a")

40- If I had lots of money, ... I would buy a big house (Complete the sentence)

4.If there ***was*** a spider in the room , I .... outside.
(a) put (b) will put (c) would put (d) have put

- جملة (If) بالزمن الماضي البسيط لوجود (was) كفعل رئيسي
- الفراغ في جملة جواب الشرط يعني نحتاج فعل ناقص بالماضي ويتبعه فعل مجرد لان الجمله للحالة الثانية.
- المهم اننا لاننسى --- يجب ان تحتوي الجملة الخالية من (if) على احد الافعال الناقصة ولكن لايجوز ان تحتوي جملة (if) على فعل ناقص.

5.What **would** happen **if** .... fewer snakes ?
(a) there are (b) were (c) will be (d) there were

- وجود (if) في الوسط ، يسبقها فعل ناقص بالماضي لجملة جواب الشرط --- يعني second conditional
- بعد (if) نحتاج جمله من فعل وفاعل وتكملة ، لذلك الاختيارين (b / c) ينقصهما الفاعل
- نختار (d) لان الفعل الناقص بالماضي يحتاج ماضي

@@@ MAJID AL-SAFI @@@@ ثانوية الكرار للمتميزين @@@

English for Iraq | SB-p.31 | UNIT 3 Lesson 5 | AB-p. 40-42 | The fastest living things الكائنات الاسرع

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
fastest	الاسرع	necessity	ضرورة	as a result	لذلك
Bedouin	البدو	necessary	ضروري	inference	استدلال / اشارة
dive (V.)	يغوص	4 WD	four-wheel-drive vehicle	possessive	تملك
falcon	الصقر	left=remaining	باقي	deserts	صحارى
falconer	صياد بالصقور	government	حكومة	valley	وادي

falconry	الصيد بالصقور	set up	ينشأ / أنشأت	Arabia	الجزيرة العربية
mostly	غالباً	area	منطقة	disadvantage	ضرر
houbara	الحباري	environment	بيئة	richer	اغنى

مطلوب للوزاري - مهم – القطع الوزارية

الكائنات الأسرع

The Fastest Living Things

هل ولومرة شاهدت صقرا يغوص للاسفل من السماء هي في الطبيعي

Have you ever watched a falcon diving down from the sky ? They are the fastest things in the natural

العالم تحلق عاليا و ثم يغوص ليقتل طير او حيوان صغير

world .They fly high up and then dive down to kill a bird or a small animal. Some falcons can dive at 240

من اكثر الف مضت سنين من الناس الجزيرة العربية صحارى البدو اعتادوا ان يشاهدوا

kphi. More than a thousand years ago, the people from the deserts of Arabia, the Bedouin, used to watch

الصقور تمسك الطيور و الحيوانات للطعام البدو عاشوا غالبا على التمور و الحليب و الخبز لانه

falcons catching birds and animals for food.The Bedouin lived mostly on dates, milk and bread because it

صعبا كان ثم هم تعلموا كيف يمسكوا حالا كانوا

was difficult to catch animals and birds. Then they learned how to catch falcons. Soon, the Bedouin were

يأكلوا لحمهم اصطادت لهم طيرهم المفضل كان الحباري طويلة الساق الكبيرة

eating meat their falcons caught for them. Their favorite bird was the large, long-legged houbara. They

طبخوها على النار و طعمه لذيذ البدو اعتادوا ان يصطادوا على الجمال ساقوا جمالهم حينما

cooked it over a fire and it tasted delicious.The Bedouin used to hunt on camels.They rode fast as they

يتبعوا صقورهم المحلقة اليوم صيدالصقور هي رياضة ليست ضروره و العديد من صياديوو يصلوا

followed their flying falcons.Today, falconry is a sport not a necessity and many falconers arrive in the

صحارى و من اودية المثنى و سامراء ذي قار في سيارات دفع رباعي مكيفة

deserts and valleys of Muthanna, Samarra and Dhi Qar in Iraq in air-conditioned 4WDs.

ضرر انه الرياضة لهذه طيور نادره عدة كثير ممكن تقتل اذا لاشي عمله تم عن

One disadvantage of this sport is that too many rare birds might be killed. If nothing was done about

هذه سوف يكون لن هنالك طيور باقية مع ذلك الحكومة قد أنشأت مناطق محمية للطيور

this, there would soon be no birds left. However, the government has set up protected areas for birds.

الناس لايستطيعوا اصطيادها هذه امنة مناطق للطيور تكون ايضا جيده بيئات للحيوانات الاخرى كنتيجة لذلك

people cannot hunt there. These safe areas for birds are also good habitats for other animals. As a result,

اعداد الحياة البرية تزداد و البيئة تكون اغنى

wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.

@@@@Majid Al-Safi @@@ Alkarar Secondary School @@@for distinct students@@2019@@@@

The Fastest Living Things

A/ Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)

الصقور تستطيع تتحرك اسرع من اي الاخرى الحيه الكائنات

1.Falcons can move faster than any other living things. [T]

قبل الصيد بالصقور البدو اعتادوا ان يأكلوا كثيرا من اللحم

2. Before falconry , the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. [F]

البدو استمتعوا الطعام الذي الصقور مسكوه لهم

3. The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them. [T]

صيدالصقور اعتاد ان تكون مجرد رياضة

4. Falconry used to be just a sport. [F]

هنالك سوف لا حالا تكون لن نادره طيور بسبب الصيد بالصقور

5. There would soon be no rare birds because of falconry. [T]

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B/ Write answers to these questions.

1.What are the fastest things in the natural world? ماهي الكائنات الاسرع في العالم الطبيعي ؟

- Falcons.

2.How fast can falcons dive? كم سريعا تستطيع الصقور الغوص ؟

- They can dive at 240 kph.

3. Who are the Bedouin? من هم البدو ؟ **- They are the people from the desert of Arabia.**

لماذا البدو يعيشون على غالبا تمور حليب و خبز

4. Why did the Bedouin live mostly on dates, milk and bread?

- Because it was difficult to catch animals and birds. لانه كان صعبا صيد الحيوانات والطيور

5. What was the favourite bird for the Bedouin to catch? ماهو الطير المفضل صيده لدى البدو ؟

- It was the large long - legged houbara.. انه طير الحباري ذو السيقان الطويلة الكبيرة

6. How did the Bedouin use to hunt? كيف اعتاد البدو ان يصطادوا ؟ **- On camels.**

7.Where are many falconers hunting nowadays? اين يصطادوا العديد من صيادي الصقور هذه الايام ؟

-In the deserts and valleys of Muthanna, Samarra and Dhi Qar in Iraq . في صحارى واودية المثنى

8.What is the disadvantage of falconry sport ? ماهو الضرر من رياضة صيد الصقور

-Too many rare birds might be killed. العديد من الطيور النادرة ممكن تقتل

9.What did the government do to protect birds? مالذي فعلته الحكومة لحماية الطيور

-The government has set up protected areas for birds. الدولة قد بنت مناطق محمية للطيور

10.What is the result of government measures to protect birds? ماهي نتائج اجراءات الحكومة لحماية الطيور

-Wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer. الحياة البرية ازدادت والبيئة تكون اغنى

Lesson 5 >>> AB.A.P. 40 – Are these sentences about the text true (T) or false (F) ?

1.Falcons can move faster than any other living things. ☐

2. Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. ☐

3. the Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them. ☐

4. Falconry used to be just a sport. ☐

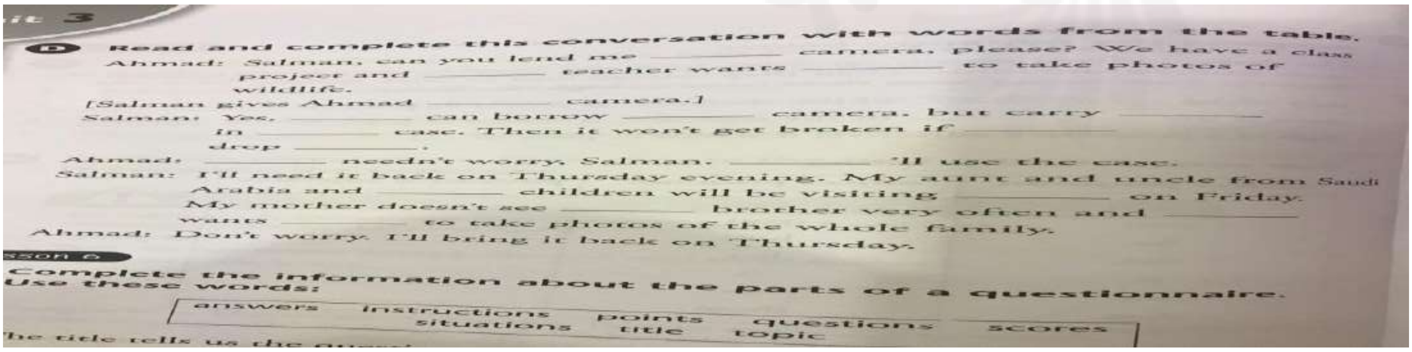
5. There could soon be no rare birds because of falconry. ☐

ANSWERS >>> 1.**T** 2-**F** 3-**T** 4-**F** 5- **T**

C Study this extract from the text about falconry and complete the sentences below.

The Bedouin lived mostly on dates, milk and bread because it was difficult to catch animals and birds. Then **they** learned how to catch falcons. Soon, the Bedouin were eating meat **their** falcons caught for **them**. **Page 41**

1. **they** is the <u>subject</u> of sentence . It stands in place of (<u>the Bedouin</u>).
2. **them** is the <u>object</u> of the sentence . It stands in place of (<u>the Bedouin</u>).
3. **their** is a possessive adjective ; it stands in place of (<u>the Bedouins' falcons</u>) نشاط صفي


Unit 3

D Read and complete this conversation with words from the table.

Ahmad: Salman, can you lend me ______ camera, please? We have a class project and ______ teacher wants ______ to take photos of wildlife.

[Salman gives Ahmad ______ camera.]

Salman: Yes, ______ can borrow ______ camera, but carry ______ in ______ case. Then it won't get broken if ______ drop ______.

Ahmad: ______ needn't worry, Salman. ______'ll use the case.

Salman: I'll need it back on Thursday evening. My aunt and uncle from Saudi Arabia and ______ children will be visiting ______ on Friday. My mother doesn't see ______ brother very often and ______ wants ______ to take photos of the whole family.

Ahmad: Don't worry. I'll bring it back on Thursday.

Lesson 6

Complete the information about the parts of a questionnaire. Use these words:

answers	instructions	points	questions	scores
	situations	title	topic	

The title tells us the ques...

Page 42 - [your – our – us – his – you – my – it- its – you – it- you – I – their – us – her- she-me]

Pronouns & possessive adjectives الضمائر وصفات التملك

- **جدول ضمائر الفاعل وصفات التملك و ضمائر التملك وضمائر المفعول . ((حفظ))**

Subject Pronoun	Possessive adjective	Object pronoun
I	my	me
He	his	him
She	her	her
It	its	it
You	your	you
We	our	us
They	their	them

- نستخدم ضمائر الفاعل في بداية الجملة او بعد and
- نستخدم صفات التملك إمام الاسم
- ضمائرالتملك عادة تكون في نهاية الجملة ويسبقها كينونة غالبا.
- ضمير المفعول به لايمكن ان يسبقه كينونه بل فعل باي زمن او حرف جر(غالبا مضارع/ماضي بسيط)

e.g. He gave me a present. I told him the truth. This ball belongs to us.

امثلة نموذج الوزارة

14- Salman fell down the stairs and broke ...his........ leg. (Use the proper pronoun)
26- Ruba was with her mother. ....She....... was playing in the park. A dog chased...her . ..It.. ran after the girl. John kicked a football at ...it......... (Fill the gaps with the suitable pronouns)

2- The Bedouin used ...their............. falcons to catch food.

(a) their (b) there (c) they (d) them

3- I , my ; we , ...our................ ; he , ...his................

5- he , him ; they , ...them................. ; she , ...her..............

نموذج اخر للوزارة

7.Many animals are useful to .... (a) we (b) our (c) ours (d) us.

- وجود حرف جر قبل الفراغ نحتاج ضمير مفعول به (us)



الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
caring	الاهتمام	worms	ديدان	kill	يقتل
broken wing	جناح مكسور	hatched	فقست	capture	يحبس / يأسر
ignore	يتجاهل	broom	مكنسة / مقشة	release	يحرر
parents	الوالدين	wait quietly	ينتظر بهدوء	wolf	ذئب
place	يضع	squash	يسحق	desert	صحراء
feed	يطعم	scream	يصرخ	chase	يطارد

- الدرس يتناول **Questionnaire** استبيان للأراء هدفه كيفية التعامل مع الحيوانات والحياة البرية

L 6 /AB- A – p. 42 **Complete the information about the parts of a Use these words.**

answers	instructions	points	questions	scores
situations	title	topic		

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1.The title tells us the questionnaire's ___________ .
2. The introduction explains the ___________ . It tells us what we will learn if we answer the ____________ . It also gives _______________ .
3. The questions ask what we would do in five __________ . They give three possible ____________ .
4. The final part tells us how to give _________ and explains the meaning of the possible __________ .

[**Answers**/ 1. topic 2. title , questions , instructions 3. situations , answers 4. points , scores

B p. 43 – **Write these sentences with punctuation.**]

1. what would you do if you saw a snake [**W**hat .... a snake **?**]
2. if I was going to a wild place I would tell my father first

{ **I**f I was..... place **,** I would ......first **.** }

3. if you were bitten by an animal what would you do

[**I**f you were bitten by an animal **,** what would you do **?**]

4. would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater

{ **W**ould you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater **?** }

Punctuation ... التنقيط

التنقيط : **هو استخدام الحرف الكبير و علامة الاستفهام و النقطة والفارزة في مكانها الصحيح** .

Punctuate نقط , **Capital letter** حرف كبير , **Question mark** علامة الاستفهام
Comma فارزة , **Full stop** النقطة

صيغة السؤال Re- write the following using capital letters and punctuation marks :

الحرف الكبير (capital letter): يستعمل في بداية الجملة و بعد النقطة و بعد علامة الاستفهام والتعجب .
يستعمل الحرف الكبير مع أسماء العلم كأسماء الأشخاص وأسماء المدن وأسماء البلدان و أيام الأسبوع وأشهر السنة و أسماء الأنهار و أسماء البحار وأسماء القارات مثل : ← -Ali – Ahmed – Mustafa – Suha – Zeki
-Baghdad – Kut – Hilla –Nassiriya
-Iraq – England – Italia – Egypt
-Sunday – Monday – Tuesday – Friday
-May – January – April – March
-Tigris – Nile
-The Red Sea
-Asia – Africa - Europe

ملاحظة : الضمير (I) يكتب دائماً حرف كبير سواء جاء في بداية الجملة أو في وسط الجملة.

ملاحظة : فصول السنة الأربعة تكتب بحرف صغير إلا إذا جاء في بداية الجملة فهنا تكتب بحرف كبير مثل :

-Summer comes after spring .

النقطة (.) full stop : تستعمل في نهاية الجملة مثل : ← -Ali met Suha yesterday.

- تستعمل النقطة (.) مع اختصار الكلمات مثل : ← -Mr. - Mrs. - Dr. - Prof.

علامة الاستفهام (?) question mark : تستعمل في نهاية السؤال و يعرف السؤال من وجود أدوات السؤال في بداية السؤال
و يعرف السؤال ايضاً من وجود أحد الأفعال المساعدة في بداية السؤال مثل :
-When did Ali go to Egypt ?
-Is Layla going to Mosul ?

الفارزة السفلى (,) comma : تستعمل الفارزة السفلى عندما نذكر عدداً من الأشياء او تعداد صفات مثل :
-Muna is wearing a nice , long , blue dress .
-A grocer sells tea , sugar , coffee and cheese .
- تستعمل الفارزة السفلى بين الجملة وسؤالها ألذيلي ((ويعرف السؤال ألذيلي من وجود سؤال يبدأ بأحد الأفعال المساعدة وسط الجملة)) وجواب السؤال ألذيلي المثبت أو المنفي يبدأ بحرف كبير و بعده فارزة و نضع في النهاية نقطة مثل :
-Ali went to Hilla , didn`t he ? Yes , he did .

- تستعمل الفارزة بعد الكلمات (Yes , No , Well ,) في الإجابة حيث أنهما يبدأن بحرف كبير مثل :
-Does Ali go to Basra ? Yes, he does .

الفارزة العليا (ʼ) comma : تستعمل الفارزة العليا في حالة التملك مثل : ← -Ali `s book .

- تستعمل الفارزة العليا مع اختصارات النفي مثل :

I shall = I `ll - **is not** = isn`t - **shall not** = shan`t - **did not** = didn`t - **will not** = won`t

مجموعة أمثلة وزاريه على التنقيط !!!

اذا وجدنا (no / yes) في وسط الجملة نتبع مايلي:

1. قبلها علامة استفهام.
2. حرفها كبير.
3. بعدها فارزة.
4. نهاية الجملة نقطة.

وعندما نجد (i) في الوسط نضع قبلها علامة استفهام ونهاية الجملة نقطة.

2012/1- Re-write this sentence again using capital letters and punctuation marks.

have you ever been to europe yes , i have

....

2012/2- have you seen europe no, I haven't

....

2012/Oct.- Did huda meet rasha at the party i think so

....

2013/Feb. - hani didnt visit basrah last November

....

2013/1- Husham d like to visit ali in basrah next july

....

2013/2- batools brother is going to travel to london next july

....

2013/3- Is the weather hot in beirut during november No it isnt .

....

2014/Feb. - tariq and i visited najaf last December

....

2014/Aug. do you think ali will travel to london next november

....

2014/Nov. I think deema wont attend lumas birthday party next Friday

....

SAMPLE (7)- A / There are spelling and punctuation mistakes in the following sentences. Underline and correct them.

1- How many acre's **(acres)** of rain forrest **(forest)** are destroyed every-day **?**

2- My knew **(new)** favrite **(favourite)** TV. Show is on today at 6 oclock. **(o'clock)**

3- There are many new and existing shops in the Al Mansour Mall . ?

4- Oil price's **(prices)** have bin **(been)** falling steadily for the last six munths**(months)**

وزاري جديد

2017/Feb. ali cant travel to basrah next friday...

2017/2- hi mona have you seen reem

....

2017/1. reem cant go with her sister nadia to arbil next week

....

2017/2*لخارج العراق nadia bought a beautiful little black french table

....

English for Iraq | SB-p.33 | UNIT 3 Lesson 7 | AB-43-44 | Some of Iraq's animals بعض حيوانات العراق

The present passive المبني للمجهول في المضارع

عندما او العمل انجز الذي تعرف لا انت المبني للمجهول

Use the passive when you don't know who performed the action, or when

عملها الذي من اهمية اكثر يكون الحدث

the action is more important than who did it.

- Where can the sandviper be found? (Where the sandviper is found important, but the person who found it is not.)
- My tools have been stolen. (We don't know who stole them.)
  Use by when you want to say who did the action.
- Our petroleum products are bought by many countries.
  Form the passive with the verb be + past participle
  The sandviper can be found in hot, dry countries. (past simple passive)

- الصندوق اعلاه يحمل عنوان المجهول بالمضارع فقط --- لكن التمارين تحتوي على المجهول مع المضارع باستخدام الافعال الناقصة والماضي ايضا. لذلك ناخذ ملاحظات وقواعد المجهول للحالات الثلاثة

Passive form المبني للمجهول

Form

The passive is formed with the verb to be + past participle

Majid AL Safi

	Form	Example
Present simple passive	am /is / are + past participle	A message *is sent* every night.
Past simple passive	was/were + p.p	A fish *was caught* yesterday.
Modals with passive	can be + p.p	Landline phones *can be used* in one place. Mobile phones *cannot be used* without batteries.
Present perfect passive	have/has + p.p	The film *has been seen*. Some toys *have been bought*.

نستخدم البناء للمجهول عندما يكون التركيز على الحدث دون الحاجة لمعرفة الفاعل القائم بالحدث .أو عندما يكون الفاعل أقل أهمية من الحدث .

ملاحظات مهمة جدا :

1- لا نحتاج أن نستخدم فاعل الجملة الأساسية عند البناء للمجهول .

2 - نبدأ بالمفعول به ببداية جملة المجهول

3 - بكل الأزمنة نحول الفعل الرئيسي بجملة المعلوم الى تصريف ثالث بجملة المجهول .

4 - بكل الأزمنة نحتاج عند التحويل الى فعل كينونة مساعد و يختلف من حيث كون الزمن بسيط) اذا يتطلب كينونة من المعروفات الخمسة (أو فعل ناقص (اذا يتطلب be) ....

أولا : زمن المضارع البسيط (Present Simple) :

	تكملة	مفعول به	مصدر (s)	فاعل
معلوم	تكملة	مفعول به	مصدر (s)	فاعل
مجهول	تكملة	تصريف ثالث	is / are	مفعول به

دير بالك .... مسألة اختيار الكينونة (is / are) لا تتوقف على الفاعل بالجملة الأساسية بل على المفعول به ببداية جملة المجهول حسب الجدول التالي. [هذا الجدول يطبق على ازمنة المضارع والماضي البسيط والمستمر]

4 ازمنة تحتاج هذا الجدول

	مفرد	جمع
مضارع	am / is	are
ماضي	was	were

e.g. Ahmed writes a letter every night . (Change to passive form)

A letter is written every night .

ثانيا : زمن الماضي البسيط (Past Simple) :

	تكملة	مفعول به	فعل ماضي	فاعل
معلوم	تكملة	مفعول به	فعل ماضي	فاعل
مجهول	تكملة	تصريف ثالث	was / were	مفعول به

دير بالك .... مسألة اختيار الكينونة (was / were) لا تتوقف على الفاعل بالجملة الأساسية بل على المفعول به ببداية جملة المجهول ...

e.g. A thief stole the bag yesterday . (Passive voice)

- **The bag was stolen yesterday** .

ثالثا : زمن المستقبل البسيط (Future Simple) استخدام (can) :

	تكملة	مفعول به	مصدر	أي فعل ناقص can	فاعل
معلوم	تكملة	مفعول به	مصدر	أي فعل ناقص can	فاعل
مجهول	تكملة	تصريف ثالث	be	نفس الفعل الناقص can	مفعول به

الأفعال الناقصة هي (will / would / shall / should / can / could / may / might / must / ought to)

e.g. Our army can defeat the enemy . (Passive voice)

- The enemy can be defeated..

رابعا : زمن المضارع التام (Present Perfect) :

	تكملة	مفعول به	تصريف ثالث	has / have	فاعل
معلوم	تكملة	مفعول به	تصريف ثالث	has / have	فاعل
مجهول	تكملة	تصريف ثالث	been	has / have	مفعول به

أنت محظوظ مع هذا الزمن لكونه بالأساس يحتوي على تصريف ثالث .

ملاحظة مهمة / مع الفاعل الجديد نستخدم (has) للمفرد و (have) مع ضمائر الجمع :-

e.g. He has sent some letters. [Passive]

- Some letters have been sent.

e.g. The boys have seen a film.

- A film has been seen.

امثلة نموذج الوزارة

18- I lost my suitcase at the airport. My suitcase was lost at the airport……… (Complete the sentence in passive)

32- My tools ………….….… by somebody. (has been stolen , stolen , have stolen, have been stolen)

- have been stolen.

L 7 /AB- A – p. 44

Match the beginnings and endings of the passive sentences.

N.		Al-Safi
1	Bats الخفافيش	A. can they be found
2	A new species نماذج جديده	B. can be frightened of humans خائفة من البشر
3	Snakes الأفاعي	C. can be killed if you are bitten by a snake.
4	You	D. can be found in deserts. موجوده في الصحاري
5	Where	E. can be seen at night. ممكن رؤيتها ليلا
6	A lot of animals	F. has been discovered. قد اكتشفت
	ANSWERS >>>	1. E 2.F 3. D 4.C 5. A 6. B

B Complete these sentences in the passive.

القنافذ   الثعالب

1.Hedgehogs can ………………….. (eat) **by** foxes. – be eaten { correct the verb }

2. Gazelles can ………………….. (hunt) by lions. – be hunted

3. Wild goats ………………….. (discover) in Iraq. – were discovered

4. The camel ………………. (lost) in the desert. – was lost

- المفروض الجملة الرابعة بين الاقواس فعل مجرد (**lose**) والطالب يحوله الى التصريف الثالث ... انتبه ...

English for Iraq | **SB- 34** | UNIT 3 Lesson 8 | **AB-p. 45** | Life on the marshes الحياة في الاهوار

Example: Where can Marsh Arabs be found? اين يوجد عرب الاهوار

Way of life طريقة الحياة

يربي هم   الجنوب الشرقي   في الاهوار   حياة تقليدية   يعيشون متواجدين لازالوا   عرب الاهوار

Marsh Arabs can still be found living a traditional life in the marshes in the south-east of Iraq. They raise

بواسطة تزرع الشعير و القمح الرز مثل محاصيل محفوظة ايضا مواشي و اغنام بعض الجاموس البلدي

domestic buffalo. Some sheep and cattle are also kept. Crops such as rice, wheat and barley are grown by

بيوتهم   الاقصاب من يبنون هم التي بيوت مقوسة في   اغلب

the Marsh Arabs. Most Marsh Arabs live in arched houses which they build from reeds. Their houses are

ارتفاع امتار ثلاثة من اقل تكون هي طول   حوالي و عرض   حوالي عادة

usually about three metres wide and about six metres long. They are less than three metres high. Houses

من جزء النهايات كلا في مداخل تمتلك البيوت جزر القصب الاصطناعي على او جانب الماء في مبنية تكون

are built at the waterside or on a artificial reed islands. Houses have entrances at both ends. One part of

بصورة منفصلة مبنية تكون بيوت الضيوف لحيواناتهم النصف الاخر و للعائلة البيت

the house is for the family and the other half is for their animals. Guest houses are built separately.

كنقل مستخدمة الطرادة و المشحوف قوارب تقليدية

Traditional boats (mashhoof and tarrada) are used as transport.

Wildlife الحياة البريه

و الطيور من لملايين مأوى عادة كانت الاهوار ايجادها ممكن نموذج اربعين

Forty species of birds can be found in the marshes. The marshes were once home to millions of birds and

مالك الحزين و البجع النحام بمافيها الطيور المهاجرة الاخرى لملايين محطة توقف

the stopover for millions of other migratory birds, including flamingos, pelicans and herons as they

افريقيا الى سيبيريا من سافرت

travelled from Siberia to Africa.

What has changed in recent years? مالذي تغير في السنوات الاخيرة

من نماذج عدة جففت قد الارض الرطبة اغلب لانه خطر في يكونوا

40% to 60% of the Marsh Arabs are at risk because most of the wetland has dried up. Many species of

التسعينات تجفيف الانقراض على وشك او منقرض الان تكون بعضها ايضا

birds are also at risk. Some are now extinct or near extinction. The draining of the marshes in the 1990s

اعيدت قد مؤخرا مع ذلك النظام البيئي تغير مهم سبب

caused a significant change in the ecosystem. However, some of the marshes have recently been restored

المنطقة ارواء بعد

after flooding the area.

Active and passive المبنى للمعلوم والمجهول

!

Where can people find 40 species of birds ?
Where can 40 species of birds be found ?









مايخص الدرس 8 فى نموذج الوزارة – مهم جدا

Life on the Marshes

A) Answer the following questions.

1- Where can Marsh Arabs be found? **- In the south-east of Iraq.**

2- What do they raise? **-They raise domestic buffalo, some sheep and cattle.**

3- What crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs? **-They grow rice , wheat and barley.**

4- Where do Marsh Arabs live? **-They live in the arched houses which are built from reeds.**

5- Why do their houses have two entrances?

- One part is for the family and the other half for the animals.

6- What do Marsh Arabs use as transport? **-The traditional boats(mashhoof and tarrada)**

7- How many species of birds can be found in the marsh land?

-Forty species like flamingoes , pelicans and herons can be found …. ..

8- Why are 40% to 60 % of Marsh Arabs at risk? -**Because most of the wetland has dried up.**

9- What did the draining of marshes in 1990s cause? **- It caused a significant change in the ecosystem.**

B) Fill in the blanks with one word.

1- Rice, wheat and barley are known as …**crops**………….

2- …**Mashhoof** …. is used as transport in the marshes.

3- Marsh Arabs live in arched houses built from …**reeds**…………..

4- Flamingo, pelicans and herons are ……**species**……….. of birds.

5- The draining of the marshes in 1990s caused a change in the ………**ecosystem** ………….

English for Iraq | SB.35 | UNIT 3 Lesson 9 | AB-45- 47 | Round up مراجعة

1. Forming comparatives and superlatives.

cold >>>>> colder >>>>> coldest

useful >>>>> more useful >>>>> most useful

dangerous >>>>> more dangerous >>>>> most dangerous

2. Making positive and negative comparisons with adjectives.

A bear is bigger than a wolf.

Monkeys are more interesting than sheep.

Small cars are less expensive than big ones.

A wolf is not as big as a bear.

Snakes are not as dangerous as crocodiles.

3. Comparing present and past with used to

الاسم + كينونة + صفة مقارنة + than it/they used to be. < <<<<<<< تحتاج الى القاعدة التالية

Iraq is greener than it used to be.

There is more wildlife than there used to be.

4. Talking about things that may happen in the future.

What will happen if people continue to grow taller?

– We will need bigger houses.

And talking about things that are <u>not</u> very likely to happen.

What would you do if you were bitten by an animal?

-- I would go to a doctor

5. Expressing and (dis)agreeing with attitudes, feelings and opinions.

I like spiders.

So do I.

It would be good if there was less pollution.

I don't mind spiders.

Neither do I.

I think so too.

6. Using pronouns and possessive adjectives correctly.

Example:

My friend lent me his pen and I forgot to give it back to him.

At Eid, we give presents to our friends and they give presents to us.

7. Using passive forms.

Marsh Arabs can be found in the south – east of Iraq.

Traditional boats are used as transport.

Domestic buffalo are bred and raised.

Crops are grown. Some sheep and cattle are kept.

8. And you have …

- Learned spelling rules about double consonants.
- Learned to understand inferences in a text.
- Practised stressing words correctly.
- Practiced stressing punctuation.
- Written a questionnaire.
- Written a fact file about wildlife in Iraq.

L 9 /AB- A – p. 45 **Complete the phrases and sentences with words from the box.**

afraid , million , habitats , hotter , mind , wild , Neither

1. I don't ____________
2. I'm not ____________
3. animal ____________
4. ____________ animals.
5. ____________ do I.
6. six ____________ people.
7. It is getting ____________

ANSWERS >>> 1. mind 2. afraid 3. habitats 4. wild 5. Neither 6. million 7. hotter

B p. 46 / **Write the words that match the definitions.**

1. a bird that hunts and kills other birds ____________ .
2. the opposite of *safe* ____________ .
3. sit and travel on a horse or camel ____________ .
4. the fastest bird in the world ____________ .
5. rice and wheat, for example ____________ .
6. people who are not children ______________ .

{ ANSWERS : 1. bird of prey , 2. dangerous , 3. ride , 4. falcon , 5. crops , 6. adults }

C **Choose (a) , (b) , (c) or (d) to complete each sentence.**

1. Which is ____________ fastest living thing?
   (a) more (b) **the** (c) the most (d) a
2. The Bedouin used ___________ falcons to catch food.
   (a) **their** (b) there (c) they (d) them
3. What will happen if this change ______________ ?
   (a) continue (b) continued (c) will continue (d) **continues**.
4. If there was a spider in the room, I __________ it outside.
   (a) put (b) will put (c) **would put** (d) have put
5. What would happen if ________ fewer snakes?
   (a) there are (b) were (c) will be (d) **there were**
6. Hilla is greener than ____________ be.
   (a) It used (b) used to (c) **it used to** (d) it was used
7. Many animals are useful to _____________ .
   (a) we (b) our (c) ours (d) **us**

D **Complete each sentence in [b] so that it means the same as sentence [a].**

1. a) There would be more insects if there were no spiders.
   b) If there ____
2. a) The number of birds has gone up.
   b) There are more birds ____________________________________
3. a) A mouse is not as big as a rat.
   b) A rat is ____
4. a) Falcons eat small animals and birds.
   b) Small animals and birds __________________________________
5. a) Where can you find wild flamingos?
   b) Where ____

ANSWERS

1. If there were no spiders , there would be more insects.
2. There were more birds than before / than there used to be.
3. A rat is bigger than a mouse. **4. Small animals and birds are eaten by falcons**
5. Where can wild flamingos be found ? }

A CANDLE LIGHTS OTHERS AND CONSUMES ITSELF

الشمعة تحرق نفسها لتنير درب الاخرين

Read the story and then try to answer these questins.

1. **What dangers was the pregnant deer surrounded by ?**
   أي مخاطر كانت الغزال الحامل محاطه بها
2. **Which of the dangers faced by the deer would you be most afraid of?**
   من خائف جدا تكون سوف تواجهها
3. **What happened to each of the dangers faced by the deer ?**
   ماذا حدث لكل من
4. **How did the deer face the negative thoughts and dangers?**
   كيف واجه السلبية الافكار و المخاطر

Things happen in nature for a reason أشياء تحدث في الطبيعة لسبب

قوي قرب حقل عشب بعيد تجد تلد ان على وشك الغزال غابة

In a forest, a deer is about to give birth. She finds a remote grass field near a strong – flowing river. This seems a safe place. Suddenly labour pains begin. At the same moment, dark clouds gather above and lightning starts a forest fire. She looks to her left and notices A hunter with his bow pointing at her. To her right, she spots a hungry lion approaching her.

اللحظة نفس في تبدأ الام الولادة فجأة مكان آمن يبدو هذا نهر جاري

تلاحظ و يسارها الى تنظر هي حريق غابة يبدأ اشتعال و اعلى تتجمع غيوم سوداء

مقتربا منها اسد جائع تلمح يمينها الى عليها موجها قوس مع صياد

يحدث سوف ماذا عمل في تفعل الغزالة الحاملة تستطيع ماذا

What can the pregnant deer do ? She is in labour! What will happen? Will the deer survive? Will she give birth to her fawn? Will the fawn survive? Or will everything be burnt by the forest fire? Is she going to be killed by the hunter's arrow? Will she die a horrible death at the hands of the hungry lion approaching her.

يكون كل شيء هل او ينجو الحشف هل ولدالظبي / لحشفها ولاده ستعطي هل يبقى حيا

تموت سهم الصياد بواسطة تقتل سوف هل محروقا

على موت فضيع يدي الذي يدنو منها

ايضا الاخر على نهر الجاري سريعا جانب من بالنار محصوره

She is trapped by the fire on the one side the fast-flowing river on the other. She is also boxed in by her natural predators. What does she do? She focuses on giving birth to a new life. Nature is balanced and always observed by God. The deer stays quiet awaiting what will happen.

جديدة ولادة اعطاء على تركز هي تفعل ماذا مفترسيها الطبيعيين بواسطة محجوزة

منتظرا هادئا يبقى الرب بواسطة مراقبه دائما و متوازنة تكون الطبيعة حياة

يقذف الذي السهم يطلق هو الصياد تعمي و تضرب فجأة اضواء

Lightning suddenly strikes and blinds the hunter. He releases the arrow which dashes past the deer and strikes the hungry lion. It starts to rain heavily. The forest fire is slowly

ببطأ بغزارة تمطر تبدأ تضرب و جنب

تبدأ حياة جديدة لحشف صحي تلد بالمطر تغطس

doused by the rain. The deer gives birth to a healthy fawn. A new life begins.

الجوانب كل على نجابه نحن عندما للاختيار لحظات هنالك ايضا حياتنا

In our lives too, there are moments of choice when we are confronted on all sides with

تهزمنا انهم بحيث قوية جدا تكون الافكار بعض الصعوبات و الافكار السلبية

negative thoughts and difficulties. Some thoughts are so powerful that they overcome us,

من نتعلم نستطيع نحن يمكن قرارات عقلانية نعمل و بوضوح نفكر ان صعبة تجعلها

making it difficult to think clearly and make sensible decisions. Maybe we can learn from

ببساطة كان اللحظة المعطاة تلك في للغزال الاسبقية

the deer. The priority of the deer, in that given moment, was simply to give birth to her

سوف تركيزها غير الذي رد فعل او عمل اي بيدها لم تكن البقية

fawn. The rest was not in her hands. Any action or reaction that changed her focus would

بـ تصارع المرة القادمة كارثة او موت ينتج عنه من المحتمل جدا

have most likely resulted in death or disaster. Next time you struggle with negative

وسط أملك و اخلاصك أين تركيزك اين نفسك اسأل

thoughts, ask yourself: Where is your focus? Where is your faith and hope? In the midst of

للرب البقية اترك و تفعل عاصفة أي

any storm, do what you should do and leave the rest for God.

مايخص الدرس العاشر في نموذج الوزاره – مهم جدا

Story Time >>> Things happened in nature for a reason

Write answers to these questions

1. What dangers was the pregnant deer surrounded by?

-She is trapped by the fire on one side and the fast flowing river on the other. She is also boxed by a hungry lion and a hunter

2- Which of the dangers faced by the deer would you be most afraid?

- A hunter and a hungry lion.

3- What happened to each of the dangers faced by the deer?

-Lightening strikes and blinds the hunter who fires his arrow at the lion and kills it.

4- How did the deer face the negative thoughts and dangers?

-With calmness.

5- What's the moral lesson of the story?

- **Do what you should do and leave the rest for God .**





L 10 /AB- A – p. 47

يترك غير مهم

B **Write true (T) or false (F).**

1.A predator is an animal that kills and eats other animals. ☐

2. A fawn is the word for young animals. ☐

3. Lightning is bright flashes of electricity in the sky. ☐

4. Confront means to have many problems and difficulties. ☐

ANSWERS >>> 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

M A J I D _ A l - S a f i 07816011710

>>> **2.** A fawn is the word for young deer.

4. Confront means to face up to and deal with problems and difficulties.

ألانشاء المطلوب
مهم جدا
لم يأتي في 2017 و 2018

Write a paragraph on a wild life

تقع الاهوار الجنوب الغربي يعيشوا جدا طبيعي

Marshes are in the south-east of Iraq. People in marshes live very natural.

يربوا مواشي و اغنام هم يزرعوا رز القمح و شعير مقوسه

People raise cattle and sheep. They grow rice, wheat and barley. They live in arched

هذه البيوت تكون مبنية من القصب يستخدموا قوارب و المشحوف الطراده

houses. These houses are built from reeds. They use boats (mashhoof and tarrada) for

للنقل تجد ان تستطيع اكثر من نوع مثل طيور مالك الحزين والبجع والفلامنكو

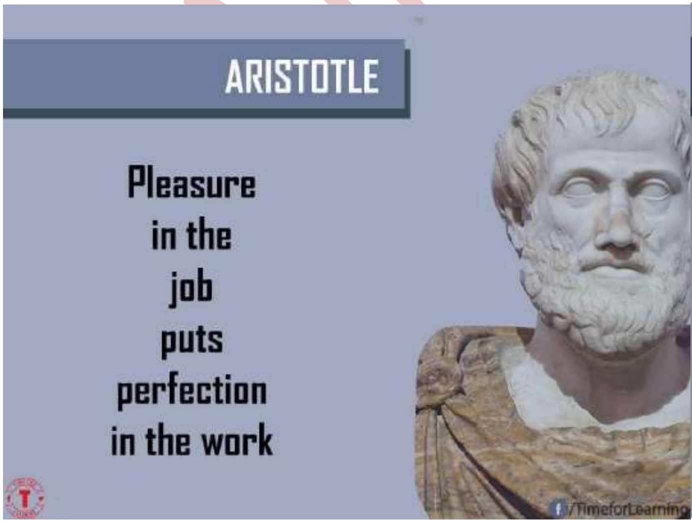
transport. You can find more than 40 species of birds like flamingo, pelicans and heron.

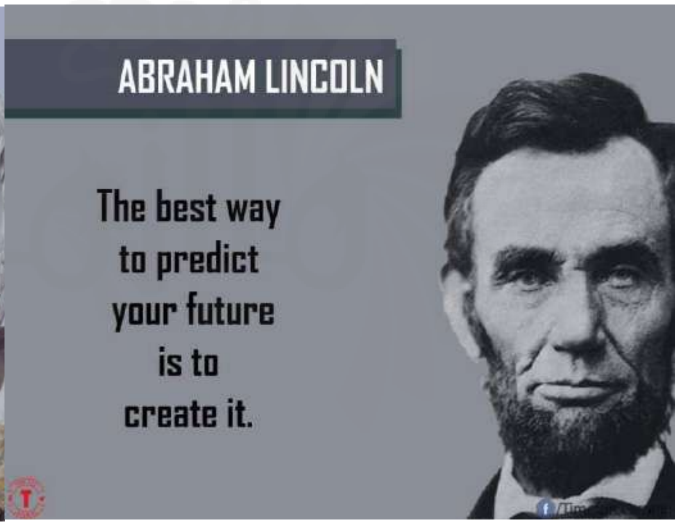
البعض يعيشوا على صيد الاسماك و الصيد الحيوان تربية تجد ان تستطيع مختلفة انواع

Some people live on fishing , hunting and animal breeding. You can find different types

في الاسماك من الاهوار

of fish in the marshes.





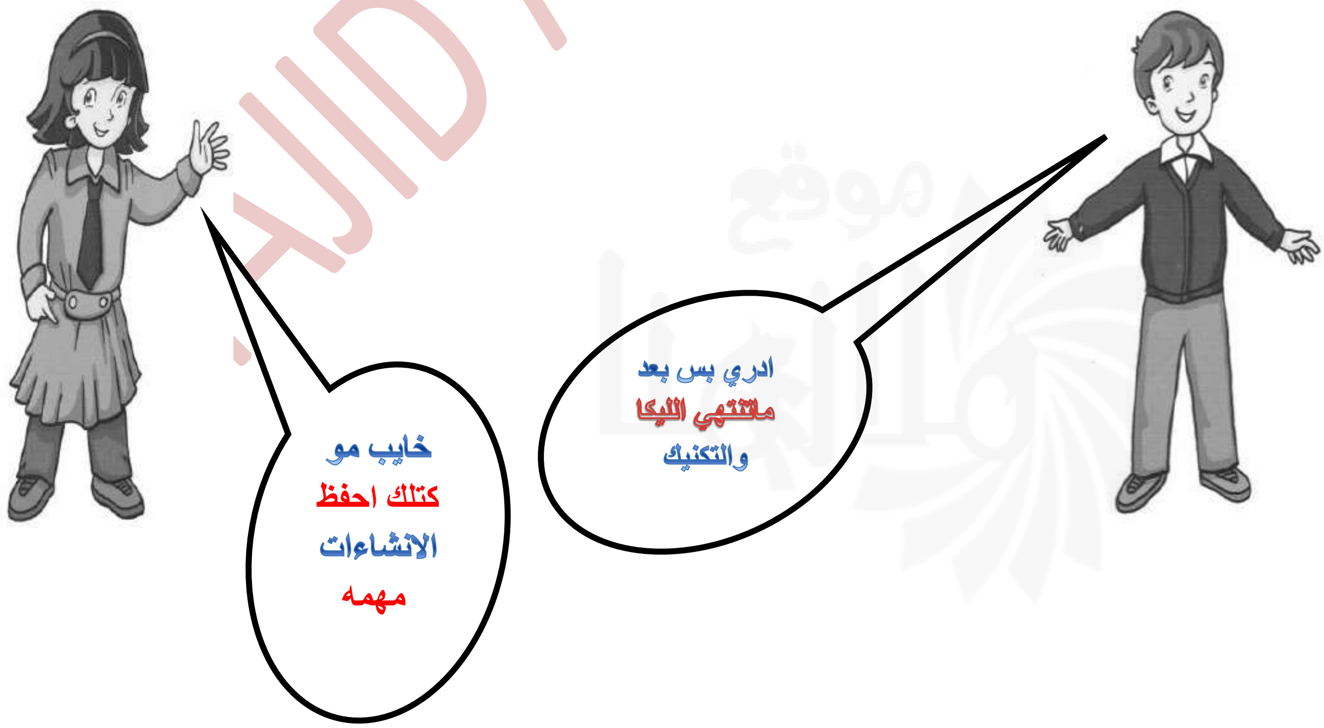
MAJID AL-SAFI

حفظ الأنشاء بطريقة جدول

ملاحظه مهمه / كتابة **fact file**

Write a **fact file** on a wild life

" A fact file on a wild life "	
Kind of wildlife Example	الاسماك من نماذج عدة و الطيور من نموذج حيث الأهوار العراقية Iraqi Marshes where 40 species of birds and several species of fish مثل الطيور المهاجرة من ملايين لـ موطنا كانت تعيش live. The marshes was a home to millions of migratory birds like flamingo, pelicans and herons. الفلامنكو ، البجع ومالك الحزين.
Where?	In the south of Iraq.
When?	Usually in winter.
What has changed and why?	نماذج عدة لذلك جففت قد الارض الرطبة أغلب التسعينيات في In 1990s, most of the wetland has been dried up, so many species الانقراض على وشك أو منقرضة اصبحت الطيور من of birds became extinct or near extinction.
What do students think about the marshes?	تعتبر لأنها الأهوار نحمي ان يجب نحن We should protect the marshes because they are considered a أيضا مصدر اقتصادي و منطقة سياحية tourist area and economic source as well.



Unit Four

Check your progress – Test – A- C

Opposites معاكسات

الكلمة	معاكسها	الكلمة	معاكسها
fast سريع	slow بطيء	quiet هادىء	noisy ضوضائي
bright مشرق	dark مظلم	beautiful جميل	ugly قبيح
cheap رخيص	expensive غالي	old كبير	young صغير
dangerous خطر	safe آمن	lazy كسلان	hard working مجتهد
happy سعيد	sad حزين	fantastic رائع	awful مخيف

Check your progress – Test – A- E

AB-C/ p.52- Opposites: find ten pairs of words that are opposites and write them in the table.

awful beautiful bright cheap dangerous dark expensive
fantastic fast happy hard working lazy noisy old
quiet sad safe slow ugly young

N.	words	opposites	N.	words	opposites
1	fast	slow	6	dangerous	safe
2	awful	fantastic	7	happy	sad
3	beautiful	ugly	8	hard working	lazy
4	bright	dark	9	noisy	quiet
5	cheap	expensive	10	old	young

D WORD GROUPS: put the words from the box into the correct column.

adventure airport artistic author carpenter cinema clever comedy
cool department store doctor electrician friendly helpful horror hospital
hotel mall minister museum nurse painter policeman science fiction
stadium talkative theatre travel

Buildings	Describing people	Jobs	Types of stories
theatre مسرح	talkative متحدث	painter رسام	comedy كوميديا
airport مطار	artistic فنان	author كاتب	adventure مغامره
cinema سينما	clever ذكي	carpenter نجار	horror رعب
department store مخزن	cool هادىء	doctor طبيب	science fiction قصة خيالية
hospital مستشفى	friendly ودود	electrician كهربائي	travel سفر
hotel فندق	helpful مساعد	minister وزير	
mall مول		nurse ممرضة	
museum متحف		policeman شرطي	
stadium ملعب			

E **Write the verb in the correct form** to go , *go* or *going*

1.I'd love to go to summer school this year.
2. I'd rather go to the library.
3. How about going fishing? 4. Ok. Let's go fishing.

F **AB- p. 54 – Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun or possessive adjective.**

1. That red bag isn't mine. ______ bag is blue.
2. Salman fell down the stairs and broke _______ leg!
3. You need to tidy ______ room . It's a mess.
4. Please come to the park for a picnic with ____ .
5. Dania has passed the exam. _______ studied really hard and _____ hard work were rewarded.

/**ANSWERS** / 1. my 2. his 3. your 4. me/us 5. she / her

G **Choose the correct word(s) to complete the first conditional sentences.**

1. If you ________ too many sweets, you will feel ill. (eat / will eat)
2. You _________ on your test if you don't study. (won't do well / don't do well)
3. If I bake a cake, __________ have some? (will you / do you)
4. Your sister will miss the bus if she _________ get up soon. (won't / doesn't)

ANSWERS >>> 1. eat 2. won't do well 3. will you 4. doesn't

AB/ Test B- Reading / Check your progress/ p. 55

Ibrahim's life story قصة حياة ابراهيم

A **Read the text and number the paragraph headings in the correct order.**

At the village school	2	Moving to Baghdad	3		
A French friend	4	Ibrahim as a child	1	Life outside Iraq	5

في عاش قرية صغيرة جنوب عندما كان طفلا أحب البحر و عادة
Ibrahim lived in a small village in the south of Iraq when he was a child. He loved the sea and he often
ذهب للصيد مع والده من عمر مبكر مهتم بـ الحيوانات هو كان دائما يسأل
went fishing with his father. From an early age, he was interested in animals. He was forever asking
كمثال لماذا الذباب يمتلك اجنحة
questions about animals, for example, " Why do flies have wings? " and " Why do fish live in the sea? "
عنده ماعز و دجاج يعتني بهم تحدث لهم كما لو
His father had goats and chickens and Ibrahim liked to look after them. He talked to them as if they were
اخوانه اعتادوا يضحكوا عليه
friends. His brothers used to laugh at him.
تعلم بسرعة
When he went to school, Ibrahim learned to read quickly. He liked reading and he was always asking his

بأن تعلم قضى لذلك التلفزيون لايحب

father for books. He didn't like television, so he spent a lot of his time reading. He learnt that there were

بلدان اخرى حيوانات مختلفة من كثير

lots of different animals in other countries.

كانت الحياة الى انتقلت العائلة البترول العراقي وظيفه حصل والده

In 1990, Ibrahim's father got a new job with Iraq Petroleum and the family moved to Baghdad. Life was

هنالك بأن وجد

very different in the city. At first, Ibrahim did not like it, but after a few months, he found that there was a lot to do for a 16-year-old boy.

One day, at the mall, he met a French boy called Pierre. Ibrahim learned about France. The boys used to talk about what they wanted to do when they left school. One day, Ibrahim said " I think I'll be a

ثم عالم حيوان

zoologist. Then I can study animals in different countries."

مشهور جامعة القاهرة علم الحيوان درس غادر

When Ibrahim left school, he studied zoology at Cairo University. Now he is a well-known zoologist. He works in France and he is writing a book about animals in Africa.

B Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1. Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school. F
2. He found out about animals from television. F
3. He moved to Baghdad when he was 17. F
4. Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French. T
5. Ibrahim wrote a book at university. F

C Answer the questions.

1. Where was Ibrahim's village ? **– It was in the south of Iraq.**
2. What did he look after for his father? **– He looked after his father's goats and chickens.**
3. Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions? **– Because he was interested in animals.**
4. Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books? **– Because he liked reading.**
5. Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad? **– Because his father got a new job there / with Iraq Petroleum.**
6. What did he learn from Pierre?- **He learnt to speak French and he learnt about France.**
7. Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist?

– He wanted to be a zoologist so that he could study animals in different countries.

8. Where is Ibrahim writing his book? **– He is writing his book in France.**

D Complete the text with the past tense of these verbs.

be	become	learn	meet	move	talk	want

Pierre and Ibrahim first ____________ in a shopping mall in Baghdad. They _________ good friends. Pierre __________ French, and Ibrahim ____________ to speak French. They ___________ about what they wanted to do after school. Ibrahim ____________ to become a zoologist. He ___________ to France and he is working there.

ANSWERS [**met became was learnt talked wanted moved**]

اسئلة
2017
للتمهيدي

AB- B /p. 58 الأنشاء المطلوب

Write about your life. Make use of these questions:

- أين كنت مولود أين تعيش الآن من في عائلتك
- Where were you born? Where do you live now? Who is in your family?
مدرستك بدأ قبل تعمل ان اعتدت ماذا و تحب كنت مالذي
- What were you like and what did you use to do before you started school?
تعمل ماذا تستمع بها دروس أي المدرسة المتوسطة حول تشعر انت كيف
- How do you feel about intermediate school? What lessons do you enjoy? What do you do outside school?خارج المدرسة
لم لا لماذا الجامعة الى تذهب تحب هل تعمل ان تحب وظيفة أي
- What job would you like to do? Why? Do you like to go to university? Why/Why not?

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ 2017/2 >>> خارج العراق<<< @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

Write about your life. Make use of these questions.

How old are you? Where do you live? Your family. Where do you study now? What do you feel about school? What subjects do you like? What are your hobbies? What job would you like to do? Why?

@@@

" My Life "

ولدت
My name is Ali/Huda. I'm 15 years old. I was born in Baghdad. Now, I live in Basrah.
عائلتي من تتألف والدي قبل أن بدأت احببت
My family consists of my parents and my three brothers. Before I started school, I liked
لعب الكمبيوتر العاب ان اعتدت ايضا ارسم صور بسيطة الابتدائية
playing computer games. I also used to paint simple pictures. At the primary school I was
سعيد جدا لأقابل جدد اصدقاء احببت معلمي كثيرا عندما التحقت بالمتوسطة
so happy to meet new friends. I loved my teachers a lot. When I joined the intermediate
شعرت حزينا لانني افتقدت هناك مع ذلك بعمل
school, I felt sad because I missed some friends there. However, I started to make new
و شعرت بأنني اصبحت اكبر من قبل
friends and I felt that I became older than before.
الرياضيات و شعرت جدا سعيد مع اصدقائي في درس الرياضة
I liked English and maths lessons. I feel so happy with my friends in the sport lesson.
أعود الى لأذهب متلهف انا الثانوية و
When I return home, I do my homework. I'm eager to go to the secondary school and
أنضم للجامعة ان أود أكون معماري لأنني احب تصميم جديدة بنايات
join the university. I would like to be an architect because I like designing new buildings.

ماجد الصافي

The media

في هذه الوحده سوف ندرس المواضيع التاليه

- مشاهدة المباراة

1. Watching the match

- نوال رمزي تتحدث ...

2. Nawal Ramzi talks ...

- اقرا كل شيء حولها

3. Read all about it.

4. Where can I find it? # اين استطيع ايجادها

5. Graduation party reviews مقابلات حفلة التخرج

- أيمكنك ان تأخذ القليل ؟

6. Would you take less ?

- متى يبدأ اسبوع النشاط المدرسي

7. When will the school activity week start?

8. A website for me # موقع الكتروني لي

- 9. Round up # مراجعه

10. A powerful lesson for everyone_ درس قوي لكل واحد

English for Iraq | SB-44 | UNIT 5 Lesson 1 | AB-59-60 | Watching the match

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
badminton	تنس الريشة	won	فاز	Arsenal	
excited	يشعر بالاثاره	team	فريق	Liverpool	
jump	يقفز	Juventus	اليوفنتس	Everton	
score	يسجل / نتيجة	Manchester United		exciting	مثير

AB-B >> 1. Did 2. didn't 3. did 4. did 5. Did 6. didn't 7. was 8. was كل تمارين الدرس الاول نشاط صفي فقط

English for Iraq | SB- 45 | UNIT 5 Lesson 2 | AB- 60-61 | Nawal Ramzi talks to ...

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
happened	حدث	fine	جيد	dentistry	طب الاسنان
well-known	معروف	sudden	مفاجيء	dental clinic	عيادة الاسنان
famous	مشهور	gum	اللثة	modern	حديث
dentist	طبيب اسنان	bleeding	ينزف	equipment	معدات
became	اصبح	succeed	ينجح	healthy	صحي
keep in touch with	يبقى على اتصال بـ	successful	ناجح	tooth	سن
treat	يعالج	resumed	استأنف	teeth	اسنان
treatment	معالجة / معامله	harder	بجد	offer	يقدم / يعرض
patient	مريض	methods	طرق	free	مجاني
badly	جدا/ بصوره سيئة	participated	شارك	poor	فقير
decayed	متسوس	workshops	ورش عمل	Majid Al-Safi	
pull out	يقلع	using lasers	استخدام الليزر	07816011710	

AB-A/p.60 >>> 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F

كل تمارين الدرس الثاني نشاط صفي فقط المفردات

English for Iraq | SB-46-47 | UNIT 5 Lesson 3 | AB-62-63 | Iraqi Morning News

مطلوب للوزاري

Minister of Education in London وزير التربية في لندن

وصل البارحة لـ الدولي التعليم

THE IRAQI MINISTER OF EDUCATION arrived in London yesterday for the International Education

مؤتمر سوف يحدث اليوم

Conference which will take place at the Park Lane Hotel today.

تركيز الاجتماع ليناقش التعليمي التطور برامج بين البلدان

The focus of the meeting is to discuss educational development programmes between countries. The

سوف الوزير يقترح فتح مدارس انكليزية لتطوير الانكليزية اللغة تعلم البريطاني

minister will suggest opening English schools in Iraq to develop English language learning. The British

رحب العراقي في بالوزير المطار قبل مرافقته

Minister of Education welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport before escorting him to the conference venue. مكان المؤتمر

Minister at opening ceremony وزير في احتفالية افتتاح

استغرقت و دينار عراقي بليون كلفت المدينة الجديدة البصرة في المدينة الرياضية افتتح وزير الرياضة

THE SPORTS MINISTER opened a new sports city in Basra yesterday. The new city cost 1 billion IQD and took

للبناء سنوات ثلاث

three years to build.

المجتمع و الشباب الى تحدث هو صباحا 10 وصل عندما ينتظرون كانوا الناس من العديد

Many people were waiting when the Minister arrived at 10 a.m. He spoke to youth and community

قبل ممثلي

representatives before opening the sports city at 11 a.m.

Boy saves child صبي ينقذ طفله

حيوان خطر من طفله أنقذ عندما بطلا كان المملكة المتحدة من ولد

A BOY FROM THE UK was a hero yesterday when he saved a child from a dangerous animal.

طفلتي مع المحلات الى ذاهبه كنت مراسلنا اخبرت البياتي اسراء ام الطفلة

The child's mother, Esra'a Al-Bayati, 26, told our reporter, " I was going to the shops with my daughter,

بالكرة تلعب كانت سلمى و المتنزه عبر نمشي كنا سنوات فقط كانت سلمى

Salma. She's just five years old. We were walking across the park, and Salma was playing with a ball.

عليها قفز هو ثم نبح غاضبا جدا بدى نحونا ركض كلب اسود كبير فجأة

Suddenly, a big black dog ran up to us. It seemed very angry, and it barked at Selma. Then it jumped on her

على الكره رفس قريبا كرة قدم يلعب كان فضيعا كان ارضا طرحها و

and knocked her down. It was horrible. A boy was playing football nearby. He kicked the ball at the dog. The

ضربت الكرة بقوه هرب

ball hit the dog hard, and it ran away."

ليس انا بعد ذلك قال جون عائلته مع سنة واحدة لمدة كان الذي

The boy was John Smith, 13, who is in Iraq for one year with his family. John said afterwards, " I'm not a

ضربة موفقة كانت انها لذلك مشكلة في كانت الطفلة الصغيرة شاهدت بطلا

hero. I saw the little girl was in trouble, so I kicked the ball at the dog. It was a lucky shot." John plays in the

المدرسة الدولية في بغداد منتخب كرة القدم

football team at Baghdad International School.

AB-A/p. 62 غير مطلوب نشاط صفي

B **Answer these questions about Salma Al-Bayati and John Smith. Use short answers.**

1. What was Salma doing at the start of the story? – She was walking across the park and playing with the ball.
2. What did the dog do first? –The dog ran up to Esra'a and her daughter and barked at Salma.
3. What was John doing at the start of the story? – He was Playing football.
4. What did John do? – He Kicked the ball at the dog.

C ⇦ يترك غير مهم

D **Choose the correct form of the word in brackets (past simple or past continuous) for each sentence. P. 63**

The president of France _____________ (read) his emails when he __________ (get) the invitation to visit Iraq. He ____________ (accept) the invitation and _____________ (look forward) to the visit.

The president ___________ (come) to Iraq on Tuesday. He _____________ (arrive) early in the morning. He ___________ (go) to the Al-Shaab Stadium. The Prime Minister __________ (give) the president lunch. After that, they ___________ (watch) a football match when the president _______ (get) an important phone call. After the match, he ____________ (leave) and ____________(go) to the airport.

ANSWERS >>> [was reading – got –accepted – looked forward – came – arrived – went – gave – were watching –got – left – went]

MAJID Al-SAFI

E Choose the correct form of the verbs. مهم جدا

1. What was Salma *do / doing* before the dog ran at her?
2. She *played / was playing* in the park.
3. John *saw / was seeing* the dog and Salma.
4. John *acted / was acting* quickly and saved Salma.
5. Many people *were waiting / waited* when the Minister arrived at 10 a.m
6. He *spoke / was speaking* to the public before leaving at 2 p.m.

ANSWERS { 1. doing 2. was playing 3. saw 4. acted 5. were waiting 6. spoke }

1.الحل doing لوجود was قبلها
3. لايستخدم see مع المستمر.
5. الفعل wait غالبا مايأتي مع المستمر .

MAJID Al-Safi

Iraqi Morning News اسئلة نموذج الوزارة مع الحلول

Write answers to these questions.

1.Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? And when? - He arrived in London yesterday.

2- What did the meeting focus on?

- It focused on discussing educational development programmes between countries.

3- What was the minister's suggestion? – The minister's suggestion was to open English schools in Iraq.

4- Who welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport? - British minister of education .

5- What did the sports minister open in Basra? - A new sports city in Basra.

6- How much did the sports city cost? How long did it take? - One billion IQD and three years to build.

7- When did the sports minister arrive? - He arrived at 10 a.m.

8- Why was the boy from the UK called a hero? - Because he saved a child from a dangerous animal.

9- What was Salma doing at the start of the story? - Salma was walking across the park playing with a ball.

10- What did the dog do first? - The dog ran up to them and barked at Salma.

11- What was John doing at the start of the story? - He was playing football nearby.

12- What did John do? - He kicked the ball at the dog.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&& MAJID AL-SAFI 2019 &&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

تمهيدي 2017 Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? (Answer)

English for Iraq SB-48 UNIT 5 Lesson 4 AB-64 Where can I find it?

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
rainforest	غابة الامطار الأستوائية	company chiefs	رؤساء الشركات النفطية	arts	فنون

L 4 /AB- A – p. 64

Here are the sections from an English newspaper. Match each section with the contents.

N.	Sections الأقسام	L	Contents المحتويات
1	Home News	a	advertisements for jobs, things for sale, etc.
2	International News	b	funny pictures
3	Arts	c	information about furniture, flowers, etc.
4	Sport	d	articles sent to the paper from readers
5	Business	e	news about clothes
6	Fashion	f	news about companies, money, etc.
7	Leisure	g	news about art, plays, paintings, etc.

8	Home and Garden	h	news about football, tennis, etc.
9	Advertisements	i	news from other countries
10	Television	j	news from your own country
11	Letters	k	programmes this evening
12	Opinion	l	the ideas of the editor about recent news items
13	Cartoons	m	things to do in your spare time

Answers 1.j 2. i 3.g 4.h 5.f 6.e 7.m 8. c 9.a 10. k 11. d 12. L 13. b

B **There are three spelling and punctuation errors in each sentence. Underline and correct them.**

1. Oil price's have bin falling steadily for the last six munths.
2. Their are many new and exsiting shops in the Al-Mansour Mall?
3. How many acre's of rainforrest are destroyed every day.
4. My knew favrite TV shows is on today at 6 oclock.

MAJID_Al-Safi 07816011710

ANSWERs

1. Price's>>> prices / bin >>> been / munths >>> months
2. Their >>> There / exsiting >>> exciting / ? >>> .
3. acre's >>> areas / rainforrest >>> rainforest / . >>> ?
4. Knew>>> new / favrite >>> favourite oclock >>>> o'clock

غير مطلوب للوزاري

English for Iraq SB-49 UNIT 5 Lesson 5 AB-65-66 Graduation party reviews

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
graduation	تخرج	hush	صمت	sure	متأكد
reviews	مقابلات	spread	انتشرت	struggling	يصارع
amazing	مدهش	arts team	فريق الفن	rest	بقيه
hosted	استضافت	talented	موهوب	disappointed	خائب
concert	اوركسترا	solo	وحيد / منفرد	seat	مكان
hall	قاعة	performances	أداءات	opinions	آراء
wearing	يرتدون	performed	قام بالاداء	differently	بصورة مختلفة
uniforms	بدلات	audience	مشاهدين	chatting	يدردشوا
waiting	ينتظر	clapped	صفقوا	stage	خشبة المسرح
patiently	بصبر	loudly	بصوت مرتفع	Majid Al-Safi 07816011710	
curtains	ستائر المسرح	was supposed	كان مفترض		

Remember تذكر

مراجعه

There are two ways of talking about the past:

1.Richard went to Iraq in the holidays. [**past simple tense**]

2. While he was staying in Iraq, he went to a football match. [**Past simple continuous**]

▓ - الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر (Past Simple and Past Continuous)

ا- يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث مضى و انتهى في الزمن الماضي

الحالات	Form	Example
Affirmative	**verb + ed** **irregular verb**	They ***played*** football last night. I ***wrote*** my report yesterday.
Negative	**didn't + مجرد**	Ali ***didn't attend*** the meeting.
Question	**Did + S + infinitive..?**	***Did*** you ***study*** hard ?

ب- يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الزمن الماضي واستمر لفترة وقد يقاطعه حدث اخر في الماضي .

الحالات	Form	Example
Affirmative	**S + was / were + v + ing + C.**	They ***were playing*** football when their father arrived. While I ***was writing*** my report, the door bell rang.
Negative	**wasn't/ weren't + v.ing**	Ali ***wasn't sleeping*** when his father arrived . They ***weren't playing*** when their father arrived.
Question	**Was / Were + S + v.ing + C?**	***Were*** you ***studying*** hard ?

- غالبا ما نستخدم **while** مع الماضي المستمر ونستخدم **when** مع الماضي البسيط

My mother burnt her hand **while** she was cooking the dinner.
While I was working in the garden, I hurt my leg.
When Ali arrived, we were having dinner.

ملاحظه مهمة / ان الظروف التي تشير للزمن الماضي البسيط هي :

[Yesterday , last + كلمة , عدد...... ago, before + ..., in + سنة قديمة , when ....]

While + الحدث الأول (ماضي مستمر) , الحدث الثاني (ماضي بسيط) .
الحدث الأول (ماضي مستمر) + while + الحدث الثاني (ماضي بسيط)
الحدث الثاني (ماضي بسيط) + when + الحدث الاول (ماضي مستمر)

2017/2 للموصل Luma enjoyed playing volleyball. (Change the sentence into negative)

- **Luma didn't enjoy playing volleyball.**

2017/1 للموصل I .... my uncle two days ago. (a. am going to see b. see c. saw) مفتاح الحل **ago**

AB-A/P.65 (غير مهم) تدريب صفي

AB-B/P.66 -Make these sentences negative. اجعل هذه الجمل منفية

1. The hall was empty(فارغة). >>>> was >>>> wasn't
2. The students were wearing school uniform. >>>> were >>>> weren't
3. The arts team were performing very well. >>>>> were >>> weren't
4. Sara enjoyed standing at the back. >>>> enjoyed >>>> didn't enjoy
5. People were shouting at the arts team. >>>> were >>> weren't
6. The audience stayed very quiet. >>>> stayed >>> didn't stay

MAJID Al-SAFI

C **Write the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.**

Majid arrived home at 8 p.m. His wife (make) ____________ dinner, his older son (do) ___________ his homework and his younger son (get ready) ______________ for bed. First, he (help) ______________ one son with his mathematics. Then he (read) _______________ a story to the other son, and finally he and his wife (eat) _________________ dinner.

ANSWERS >>>> { was making was doing was getting helped read ate }

English for Iraq | SB-50 | UNIT 5 Lesson 6 | AB-67-68 | Would you take less ?

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
mountain bike	دراجة جبلية	tyres	اطارات	gears	مغيرات السرعة
frame	اطار / هيكل	worn	مستهلك	sale	بيع
wheels	عجلات	reflector	الشاملغ	condition	حالة

كل تمارين الدرس السادس نشاط صفي (اصغاء) فقط المفردات

غير مطلوب للوزاري

AB-A>>> 1.c 2. e 3. d 4. i 5. g 6. f 7. j 8. B 9. a 10. h

English for Iraq | SB-51 | UNIT 5 Lesson 7 | AB-69 | When will the school ....?

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
charity	احسان/عمل خيري	future	مستقبل	events	احداث
definite fact	حقيقة محدده	opinion	رأي	start	يبدأ

تمارين الدرس السابع A & B نشاط صفي

C **Make questions and give answers, using the words below.**

1. When / English / start?
- When will the English activity start? – It will start at …
2. When will the art activity finish?- It will finish at …..
3. How long will the science activity last (تستمر) ?- It will last for ….

English for Iraq | SB-52 | UNIT 5 Lesson 8 | AB-70 | A website for me

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
launch	يبدأ	cricket	الكريكت	tally	طوليا
research	بحث	favourite	مفضل	chart	مخطط
popular	شعبي / مشهور	imagine	تخيل	results	نتائج
popularity	شعبية	create	يصنع / يجعل	puzzles	حزورات
soccer	كرة القدم الاميركية	survey	مسح/استطلاع	least	الاقل
include	يشمل	classmates	زملاء	fashion	الموضة/ الازياء
prefer	يفضل	notebooks	دفاتر ملاحظات		

كل تمارين الدرس الثامن نشاط صفي (اصغاء) فقط المفردات

9. Past simple – for narrative

Affirmatives الاثبات

The Education Minister ***waved***. He ***drove*** quickly to his meeting.

Negatives النفي

He ***didn't stop***. He ***didn't talk*** to anyone.

10. Past continuous – for background to narratives

Affirmatives الاثبات

It ***was raining***. We ***were playing*** a game.

Negatives النفي

It ***wasn't them***. I ***wasn't playing*** well.

11. Subject and object pronouns

Salma was with her mother. ***She*** was playing in the park. A dog chased ***her***. ***It*** ran after the girl. John kicked a football at ***it***.

12. Future simple with will.

The charity activities ***will start*** at 10.00.
The sport activities ***will finish*** at 12.45.

13. Questions in the future simple.

When will … start / finish?

14. Most , some and a few when discussing opinions.

Most people prefer …

15. the before certain country names

the UK, the UAE

16. And you have …

- talked about football scores. Learned to understand inferences in a text.
- understood the different sections of a newspaper.
- used a timetable.
- carried out a survey.





L 9 /AB- A – p. 71

غير مهم (A) يترك

مهم جدا مطلوب للوزاري
B & C

B The words in the box are all types of television programmes. Match them to the definitions.

quiz show	documentary	weather	talk show	comedy

1. It tells a funny story. ________________
2. Information about sun, rain and temperature. ____________________
3. A question and answer programme. ____________________
4. Conversations between famous people. ____________________
5. It gives information about one subject. ____________________

ANSWERS { 1. comedy 2. weather 3. quiz show 4. talk show 5. documentary }

C These are all words connected with sport. Match the nouns in the box with the verbs.

race	gymnastics	goal	tennis	medal

1. score __________________ 2. win __________________ 3. play __________________
4. run _________________ 5. do __________________[1. goal 2. medal 3. tennis 4. race 5. gymnastics

English for Iraq **SB-54** Unit 5 Lesson 10 **AB-72** A powerful lesson for everyone

Read the story. What was the " powerful lesson " ?

في المدارس المحلية من الطلاب الشباب اثنين الى عرض خاص تعمل جريدة الصباح سنة كل
Every year, Al Sabah newspaper makes a special offer to two young students from local schools. In the
يعملوا حقا المراسلين ماذا يروا يستطيعوا هم الصحيفة على كمراسلين يعملوا يستطيعوا الطلاب هؤلاء عطلهم الصيفية
summer holidays these students can work as reporters on the paper. They can see what reporters really do
ولد محظوظ كان الصيف الماضي تقارير وظائفهم
in their jobs and they can write reports. Last summer, Salam Ahmed was the lucky boy. He was 15 years old
أحد دفتر ملاحظات صحفي جديد أخذ في يومه الاول في مراسل يكون ان اراد
and he wanted to be a reporter. On his first day at the paper he took a new reporter's notebook. One of the
يفتح مطعم جديد كبير قال جاء المحرر عندما منضدته لسلام يبين كان المراسلين
reporters was showing Salam his desk when the editor came in and said, " A big new restaurant is opening in
الحدث هذا على تقرير جيد يكتب ان شخص ما احتاج الثلاثاء القادم
Baghdad next Tuesday. I need someone to write a good report on this event."
" I can do it, " Salam said.
شاهد دخل كاميرا و دفتر ملاحظات أخذ
On Tuesday Salam took his notebook and camera and went into the new restaurant. Salam watched
في كان الذي والده العجوز ياخذ كان ولد شاب انتباهه جذب شيء خاص واحد لكن كل شيء
everything, but one special thing attracted his attention. A young boy was taking his old father, who was in a
و كبير جدا كان الوالد الطعام بعض لوالده اشترى الولد للمتعة المطعم الى كرسي معوقين
wheelchair, to the restaurant for a treat. The boy bought his father some food. The father was very old and
العجوز شاهدوا الزبائن الاخرين من العديد اكل بينما بنطلونه و قميصه على الطعام اسقط و ضعيف
weak and dropped food on his shirt and trousers while he ate. Many of the other customers watched the old
احترام و بحب اليه نظر لكن بأشمئزاز
man in disgust but his son looked at him with love and respect.
أخذه بهدوء محرجا ابدا لم يكن الذي ولده الاكل انهى قد العجوز بعد
After the old man had finished eating, his son, who was not at all embarrassed, quietly took him to the
نظاراته عدل و شعره مشط ملابسه من الطعام مسح بصبر و الحمام
washroom and patiently wiped the food from his clothes, combed his hair and straightened his spectacles.

كيف يمسك ان قادر غير بصمت مطبق يراقبهم كان المطعم كل خرجوا عندما
When they came out, the entire restaurant was watching them in dead silence, not able to grasp how
ذلك مثل علنا انفسهم يحرجوا ممكن شخص ما
someone could embarrass themselves publicly like that.
حكيم غادروا حينما والده مع الحشد خلال بالخروج بدأ مسرور و فخور جدا الولد
The son, very proud and pleased, started walking out through the crowd with his father. As they left, a wise
خلفك شيء ما تركت قد انك الا تعتقد سأله و الولد على نادى رجل كبير
old man called out to the son and asked him, " Don't you think you have left something behind?"
لم اترك سيدي لا اجاب
The son replied, " No sir, I haven't."
والد لكل أمل و ولد لكل درسا تركت انت نعم قال
The old man said, " Yes, you have! You left a lesson for every son and hope for every father."
سؤالهم بعد تبع و كل شيء يراقب كان سلام صامتا اصبح المطعم
The restaurant went silent. Salam was watching everything and followed the boy and his father. After asking
عمل رأسه على العجوز قبل و الولد شكر ملاحظات يأخذ و اسئلة
them questions and taking notes, he thanked the boy and kissed the old man on his head. Salam made his
كل شخص من ممدوحة كانت و القصة المؤثرة هذه حول تقرير اول
first report about this touching story and it was praised by everyone.

What questions do you think Salam asked the young boy? Can you think of three?

L 10 /AB- A – p. 72

غير مهم(A) يترك نشاط صفي

B **Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.**

reporter	wheelchair	weak	wise	praised	spectacles

1. A ____________ writes about events for a newspaper.
2. I need _____________ to see clearly when I'm reading.
3. I'm too ____________ to carry that heavy box. Can you help me?
4. Young people should be ______________ when they help the older generation.
5. If someone is unable to walk easily, they may need a _______________ .
6. The _____________ man said, " You left a lesson for every son and hope for every father."

مهم جدا

ANSWERS >>> 1. reporter 2. spectacles 3. weak 4. praised 5. wheelchair 6. wise

<<<<<<< STORY TIME >>>>>>>>> اسئلة نموذج الوزاره عن الدرس العاشر

Story Time

A Powerful Lesson for Everyone

Write answers to these questions

1- What was the special offer of Al-Sabah newspaper?

- Two students can work as reporters on the paper.

2- Who was the lucky boy? How old was he?

- Salam Ahmed was the lucky boy. He's 15 years old.

3- What did the editor say to the reporters?

- A big new restaurant is opening in Baghdad next Tuesday.

4- What did Salam take with him on Tuesday?

- A notebook and a camera.

5- What was the special thing attracted Salam's attention?

- A young boy was taking his old father, who was in a wheelchair for a treat.

6- What did the boy buy his father?

- The boy bought his father some food.

7- Why was the boy's father dropping food on his shirt and trousers?

-Because he was weak and old.

8- Did the customers watch the old man with love and respect?

- No, they didn't.

9- What did the son do when his father had finished eating?

- The son took his father to the washing room.

10- How did the son feel when they came out of the washing room?

- He felt very proud and pleased.

11- What was the moral lesson that the son left behind?

- He left a lesson for every son and a hope for every father. The moral lesson is that one should take care of his/her parents when they become very old and weak.

12- What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions and taking notes?

- He thanked the boy and kissed the old father.

Extra activities –p. 73

A **Complete the conversation. Use the same words more than once.**

- __________ you watch TV last night?
- Yes, I ____________ .
- What _________ you watch?
- A documentary.
- _________ it interesting?
- Yes, it _________.
- What ________ it about?
- Animals in Africa.

ANSWERS >>>> [Did ---- did -----did-----Was-----was----was]

B **Put the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.** مهم جدا

Ali (sit) ________________ in a café. He was (read) ____________ a book. He (wait)___________ For his friend Jassim. He (hear) ______________ a taxi stop and he (look) ______________ up. He (see) ____________ his friend Jassim. He (get) ______________ out of the taxi very slowly. " What's the matter?" Ali (think) _______________ . Then he (see) ____________ Jassim (have) _____________ a broken leg.

ANSWERS >>>>

{ was sitting ---- was reading ---- was waiting --- heard ---- looked ---- saw ---- got --- thought --- saw --- had }

C **Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentence. >>>> p. 73-74 >>>> AB** مهم

1. Jassim broke his leg and ____________ couldn't walk. (he / him)
2. Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to _________ yesterday. (they / them)
3. " I often go to the beach with my sister, " said Noor. " ____________ like the sea. " (WE / Us)
4. Mrs. Fatima asked Mariam a question. Mariam gave __________ a good answer. (she / her)
5. Jassim and Hamid were late for school. " Can you take __________ in the car ? " Jassim asked his father . (we / us)

ANSWERS >>>> { 1. he --- 2. them --- 3. We --- 4. her --- 5. us }

D **Read these notes about a TV programme. Use your imagination to add extra information. Then Write a summary. P. 74**

Very interesting / about elephants / also very funny / elephants by a pool / very thirsty / cameraman filming / reporter talking / one elephant blew water in the air / cameraman and reporter very wet.

Begin ...I watched a good programme last night.

>>> **Write about a TV programme** .... للموصل الدور 2 >>> **AB-D // p. 74**

B) Write about TV program, make use of the following points:
very interesting / about .... / very funny / camera man filming / reporter talking ....Begin : I watched a .... TV program last night.

Elephants TV programme

I watched a good programme last night . It was on TV at 11 o'clock . It was a really interesting programme. It was about elephants, so I watched it , because I'm interested in elephants. On the other hand, it was also very funny with some embarrassing situations. The programme talks about some elephants by a pool. They were very thirsty.
A cameraman appeared in the programme and was filming it, and the reporter was talking to the audience . Suddenly an elephant blew water in the air. I laughed loudly because I never thought that the elephant will do this. The cameraman and the reporter got very wet. I'll never forget this programme for the rest of my life. I'll watch it again later .




Written Component : [15 M] نموذج آخر << خارج العراق <<<< 2017 >>> دور اول

Write about a TV program . Use these words about the TV program:
very interesting / about … / very funny / the report was amazing / give details about … / useful information about ….

A TV Programme

I watched a very interesting programme last night. It was about penguins. The report was amazing because it talks about every aspect in penguins life like the way they eat, play, sleep and walk. It was also very funny because penguins are just naturally funny in everything they do.

It is important to know that the show gave details about them that they live in groups and in cold places. There were other useful information about them that they shouldn't be kept at homes as pets and they should be treated in a good way in the zoo. I hope that everybody watches this programme.

Unit Six

Jobs and careers الـوظـائـف و الـمـهـن

في هذه الوحده سوف ندرس المواضيع التاليه

- الـوظـائـف و أمـاكـن الـعـمـل
1. 1. Jobs and workplaces
- الـتـعـاريـف
2. 2. Definitions
- نـصـيـحـة مـهـن
3. 3. Careers advice
- مـدرسـة الـمـسـتـقـبـل
4. 4. The school of the future
- أدوات الـتـعـريـف
- 5. A , an or the?
- كيف تصل الى
5. 6. How do you get to …
- شخصيه / مهنه مشهوره
6. 7. A famous career
- مـشـروع مـدرسـي
7. 8. A school project
- مـراجـعـه
- 9. Round up
- مـاذا يـجـب ان افـعـل؟
10. What should I do?

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
mechanic	ميكانيكي	waiter	نادل	footballer	لاعب قدم
garage	ورشه/ كراج	shop keeper	صاحب دكان	author	كاتب
repair	يصلح	shop assistant	عامل دكان	web designer	مصمم موقع
vans	مركبات	architect	مهندس معماري	designs websites	يصمم مواقع
fire-fighter	رجل اطفاء	plans building	يخطط بنايات	vet	طبيب بيطري
fire station	محطة أطفاء	pilot	طيار	take care of	يهتم بـ/ يعتني
hotel manager	مدير فندق	flies a plane	يقود طائره	look after	يهتم بـ/ يعتني
astronaut	رائد فضاء	photographer	مصور	dentist	طبيب اسنان
rocket	صاروخ/ مركبة	take photographs	يلتقط صور	teeth	اسنان
painter	صباغ	paint	يصبغ	train	يتدرب

SB-p. 56 >>>>> 1. fire station 2. garage 3. hospital 4. hotel 5. school 6. shop / supermarket

MAJID_Al-Safi 07816017170

Definitions التعاريف

A/An + الوظيفه + is someone who + فعل (s /es) + تكمله بالوظيفه ومكان العمل

13- A fire fighter is ………………… (Define) نموذج الوزارة

-A fire fighter is someone who puts out fires and saves people's lives.

SB اقرأ التعاريف واكتب الوظيفة --Lesson Two SB-p. 57

	DUTIES	JOB
1	plans buildings… يخطط بنايات	architect مهندس معماري
2	flies a plane يقود طائره	pilot طيار
3	plays football يلعب كرة قدم	footballer لاعب كرة قدم
4	writes books يكتب كتب	author / writer كاتب
5	designs websites يصمم مواقع	web designer مصمم مواقع
6	takes care of sick of animals يعتني بالحيوانات المرضى	vet طبيب بيطري
7	flies in a rocket يحلق بصاروخ/ سفينة فضاء	astronaut رائد فضاء
8	takes photographs يلتقط صور	photographer مصور
9	looks after people's teeth يعتني باسنان الناس	dentist طبيب أسنان
10	paints rooms يصبغ غرف	painter صباغ

e.g. Define the following: astronaut/ vet / author / architect ….

- An astronaut is someone who flies in a rocket.// A vet is someone who takes care of sick animals. >>>

- **An author is someone who writes books./// An architect is someone who plans[designs] buildings.**

A CANDLE LIGHTS OTHERS AND CONSUMES ITSELF

الشمعة تحرق نفسها لتنير درب الاخرين

L 1 /AB- A – p. 75

Use words from both boxes to make phrases.

verbs	help يساعد	put out يطفأ	repair يصلح	run يدير	save ينقذ	take يأخذ	take care of يهتم بـ
nouns / noun phrases	a business عمل	cars سيارات	customers الزبائن	fires الحرائق	lives الحياة	orders for food طلبات الطعام	sick people الناس المرضى

1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________ 4. ________
5. ________ 6. ________ 7. ________

{ANSWERS >>> 1. help customers 2. put out fires 3. repair cars 4. run a business 5. save lives 6.take orders..7. take care of sick people }

L 1 /AB- B – p. 75

Now describe these jobs.

doctor firefighter mechanic policeman shop assistant teacher waiter

1. A doctor is someone who helps sick people and usually works in a hospital or surgery. 2017/1
2. A firefighter is someone who puts out fires and saves people's lives.
3. A mechanic is someone who works in a garage and repairs cars.
4. A policeman is someone who helps people and works in a police station.
5. A shop assistant is someone who works in a shop. He or she helps customers and takes their money.
6. A teacher is someone who teaches students at school.
7. A waiter is someone who works in a restaurant and takes people's orders for food.
8. A nurse is someone who works in a hospital and takes care of sick people.

2017/3 . Define a nurse .Use (looks after sick people) للموصل دور 3

ملاحظه / في دليل المدرس ضمن الحلول تعريف الممرضه وهي غير موجوده بالصندوق اعلاه

L 2 /AB – p. 76 نشاط صفي

MAJID_Al-Safi 07816011710

English for Iraq | SB-p.58 | UNIT 6 Lesson 3 | AB-p. 76-77 | Careers advice

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
twins	توأم	actually	في الحقيقة/ فعلا	tough course	كورس صعب

! Talking about the future: التحدث عن المستقبل

A] الفاعل + am / is /are + going to + مجرد + ت. { Plan/Intention خطة او نيه}

e.g. I **'m going to leave** school as soon as I'm 16. (The speaker has made a plan)

B] الفاعل + will + مجرد + ت. { prediction / certainty توقع او تأكد }

e.g. You **will** only **get** pocket money if you stay at school. (The speaker is talking about something in the future that is certain.) >>>> SB >>>> محادثة نشاط صفي ص 58

L 3 /AB- A – p. 76 نشاط صفي

Read the questions and write answers.

1. **How does Layla feel about school? How do you know?**
   - **She hates it. She is going to leave as soon as possible.**
2. **What is she good at? – She is good at drawing.**
3. **What does the headteacher suggest to help Layla?- She suggests art school.**
4. **What is Dania going to be? – She is going to be a vet.**
5. **What will she have to do after she leaves school? – She will have to go to university.**
6. **Why does she want the job she talks about? – She loves being with animals.**

L 3 /AB- B– p. 77 نشاط صفي

English for Iraq | **SB-p.59** | UNIT 6 Lesson 4 | **AB-p. 77** | The school of the future

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
competition	منافسة	twice	مرتين	science park	
design	يصمم	take place	يحدث	museum	متحف
super	شاملة	connected	مرتبط/ متصل	mosque	جامع
global	عالمي	deliver	يعطي/ يقدم	interested in	مهتم ب
education	تعليم	suit	يلائم/ يناسب	designed	مصمم
virtual	افتراضي	able to	قادر أن	possible	ممكن
learning	تعلم	communicate	يتواصل	all over the world	كل انحاء العالم
technology	تكنولوجيا	discuss	يناقش	interest	اهتمام
actual	حقيقي/ فعلي	mostly	غالبا	database	قاعدة بيانات
once	مرة واحدة	facilities	مرافق/ تسهيلات	chosen	مختارة
specialism	تخصص	مطلوب للوزاري >>> مهم		experts	خبراء


The school of the future

Hassan has entered a competition to design a school of the future. Read his entry and match these headings to the paragraphs.

a) A 'super school' b) Global education c) Virtual learning

1 Schools in the future will be very different to schools now. There will be much more technology and students will only need to come in to the actual school buildings once or twice a week. Most of the teaching and learning will take place over computers which are connected to the internet in students' own homes. Teachers will deliver lessons using the internet at times to suit each student. Students will also be able to use the internet to communicate and discuss work with other students.

2 I think there will be fewer small schools in the future because students will learn mostly at home. There will be one 'super school' in each town or city that students of all ages come to and use the fantastic facilities. There will be sports facilities, a science park, a museum and a mosque. Young people who are interested in science or music will be able to study at the special buildings designed for those subjects.

3 This new way of learning will make it possible for students to connect with other students and teachers all over the world. If someone has a special interest in something, they can search a global database to find a teacher who can teach that student all about their chosen specialism. The schools of the future will teach many subjects that are important for Iraq's future because students will be able to learn from experts all around the world.

Giving more information about people and things: pronouns who, that/which

1. **Virtual learning** 2. **Super school** 3. **Global education**

The School of the Future

A) Answer the following.

1- How will the teaching and learning take place in the future? 2017/1

- Most of the teaching and learning will take place over computers which are connected to the internet.

2- How will the students communicate and discuss work with other students?

- By the internet.

3- Where will young people who are interested in science or music be able to study?

- At the special buildings designed for those subjects.

4- What is the importance of Global Education?

- To make it possible for students to connect with other students and teachers all over the world.

B) Complete the following:

1- School in the future will be very different to schools now because … there will be much more technology………..

2- In the super school, there will be … a science park , a museum , sport facilities and mosque.

Giving more information about people and things:
أعطاء معلومات اضافيه عن الناس والاشياء

Pronouns >>>> who , that / which

To explain which person or thing you are talking about, you can add information after **who**, **which** or **that**. Use **who** for people and **which** or **that** for things.

لنوضح أي شخص او شئ نتحدث عنه ، ممكن اضافة معلومات بعد ضمائر الوصل . نستخدم who / whose للناس و which أو that للأشياء .

Example:

The schools of the future will teach many subjects **that** are important for the future … Find more examples in the text. >>>> نشاط صفي

مهم جدا

المطلوب من موضوع ضمائر الوصل للثالث مختصر وليس كما موجود في منهج الاعداديه.
ويفضل التقييد بالامثله الموجوده في الدرس التاسع ونموذج الوزاره وتمرين النشاط فقط.

استخدام **who, whose , that / which**

2017 دور 1

فعل مضارع / ماضي او ضمير عاقل **who** اسم عاقل

اسم عاقل / ضمير فاعل / فعل ... **which / that** اسم غيرعاقل

33- That's the man …who… was stopped by the policeman. (that , where , which , who) نموذج الوزاره

للخارج-2017/2 A vet is someone ……………. takes care of sick animals. (a. which b. where c. who) **Who** قبل الفراغ اسم عاقل وبعد الفراغ فعل --- نختار

2018-Feb. I saw the man .... house was sold yesterday. (a. who b. which c. whose)

Whose نختار --- **mother, father, uncle .....** قبل الفراغ اسم عاقل وبعد الفراغ اسم مملوك او احد الاقارب

2018/2. My family decided to buy the house ………… has a big garden.

[a. where b. whose c. which] **which** ماقبل الفراغ اسم مكان ولكن بعد الفراغ فعل فنختار

2018/Oct. That's the engineer (who / which / where) designed the house.

2018/Sep خارج العراق. The police arrested the thief ……….. stole the money.

(a. which b. who c. where)

مهم

اسم مملوك او احد الأقارب / اسم هو جزء من الاسم 1 **whose** اسم عاقل او غير عاقل

اسم عاقل / ضمير فاعل عاقل **where** اسم مكان

جزء من مكان اسم مكان

2018/1 >>> Mazin bought the house ………… garden is very beautiful.

(a. who b. whose c. which)

- ماقبل الفراغ غير عاقل وبعد الفراغ جزء او اسم مملوك لما قبل الفراغ فنختار (**whose**)
- ضمير الوصل (**whose**) او (**where**) غير مذكورة في المنهج لكنها موجودة في منهج الاعدادية.

ضمير عاقل اسم مكان

2019 /Feb. Do you know the name of the **town** .... **he** was born.

[a. which b. who c. where]

L4 /AB– p. 77

Add the clauses in the box to the sentences below to make new sentences.

Use ***who*** or ***that*** .

- who came last in the race
- who want to go to university
- who was stopped by the policeman

* that my sister made yesterday

* that I left here

1. That's the man. >>> That's the man who was stopped by the policeman. 2017/1
2. Where are the books? >>> Where are the books that I left here?
3. The girl was ill. >>> The girl who came last in the race was ill.
4. I've brought some cakes. >>> I've brought some cakes that my sister made yesterday.
5. Students have to work hard in school. >>> Students who want to go to university have to work hard in school.

MAJID_Al-Safi 07816011710

>>>>> Project activity 12 >>>> SB >> p. 87 <<<<<<< راجع نشاط صفي

ملاحظة مهمه / من الممكن أن يأتي جملتين ويطلب ربطها بضمير وصل مناسب كما موجود في منهج الأعداديه. لاحظ الأمثلة التالية

X

e.g. The girl was ill. She came last in the race. { Join with a suitable relative pronoun }

نحتاج حفظ الجدول التالي

فقط

لجماعة 100

اداة الربط	المحذوف من الجملة الثانية
who	He / She / They/ him / her / them
which / that	it
where	there
whose	His / Her / Their

Articles: a , an , the

!

- When you are talking about one thing in a general way.

e.g. Can I have a pen, please? (any pen, not a particular one)
Can I have an apple, please? (' an ' before a vowel)

- Before jobs, e.g., I want to be a teacher.

Don't use a before things that you can't count. e.g., money , milk.

لاتستخدم (a) قبل الغير معدود.

2. Use the …

- when you are talking about a particular thing or one that you have spoken about already. e.g., The pen on your desk is mine.
  عندما تتحدث عن شيء محدد او قد تحدثت عنه أصلا.
- When there is only one of these things or people in the world.
  عندما يكون هنالك واحد من هذه الأشياء أو الأشخاص في العالم

3. Don't use a, an or the …

- before the names of school subjects. قبل أسماء المواضيع المدرسيه
  e.g. I'm good at maths, but I'm not good at history.
- before the names of places. قبل أسماء الأماكن
  e.g. We went to Abu Dhabi in the holidays.
- after **like** when you are talking in a general way about more than one thing, or about something that you can't count. بعد (like) عندما تتحدث على العموم عن اكثر من شيء واحد أو عن شيء لايمكن عده.
  e.g. I like potatoes, but I don't like carrots. I also like ice-cream.

Listen to the conversations again and complete the sentences>>>SB- p.60

1. * Can I borrow ____ ruler, please?
   - Sure. Which _____ ruler?
   - ____ one you used in ____ maths.
   - Sorry. ____ ruler I used in ____ maths is in ____ library.
2. * I went to ___ London in ___ holidays.
   - Wow! Did you enjoy ____ sightseeing?
   - I do like ____ sightseeing, and ____ shopping was amazing.

ANSWERS >>> [1. a , x , The , x , The , x , the 2. x , the , the , x , the]

L5/AB– p. 78

Read these paragraphs and write *a* , *an* or *the* before the nouns where they are needed. Leave a space if no article is needed.

اقرأ الأنشاءات واكتب [a, an or the] قبل الأسماء عندما تكون ة اترك فراغ في حالة عدم الحاجة لأداة تعريف.

1 I'm at school in ____ Tikrit. I really enjoy my school, so I'm going to join ___ language summer course at ___ end of ____year. I'd like to be ___ interpreter. So, I hope to get ___ place in ___ Arts College.

2 I came to ___Mosul ___ few weeks ago. Before we came here, we lived in ___ Erbil. I miss my friends. I had ___ special friend called Faizah. We went to _____ same school and we always spent ____ Saturdays together.

We both love ___ music and we used to listen to songs for ___ hour a day. I don't know anyone here, but I hope I will soon have ___ friend.

ANSWERS>>> [1. x , a , the , the , an , a , the 2. x , a , x , a , the, x , x, an , a]

English for Iraq | SB-p.61 | UNIT 6 Lesson 6 | AB-p. 79 | How do you get to...?

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
direction	اتجاه	how to get	كيف أصل	traffic lights	الأشارات الضوئية
tell	يخبر	turn	يستدير	straight	بصورة مستقيمة
show	يدل	turning	استدارة	next to/ near	بجوار / بقرب

Asking for and Giving directions

Can you tell/show me how to get to the + اسم مكان ?

نجد الفعل **Ask** في بداية الجمله ونجد اسم المكان ايضا بعد get to the ..../ the way to the ....

2017/3 >>What do you say when you ask someone to show you the way to the hospital?

- Can you show me how to get to the hospital?

e.g. **Ask** someone about the way to the **public library**.

>..............Can you show me how to get to the public library ? ....

(**Tell / Show**) بالنسبة للدلالة على طريق او موقع يبدأ السؤال بالفعل

Giving directions

1 . مجموعة **Traffic lights** اشارات المرور

MAJID AL-SAFI 07816017010

Go to the traffic lights. Take --- كل الصيغة الثانية

e.g. Show the way to AL-Rashed Bank. Use :(traffic lights, 2nd turning, right , left)

- Go to the traffic lights. Take the 2nd turning on the right and Al-Rashed Bank is on the left.

2. مجموعة استدارة **turning**

اذا وجدنا في السؤال الكلمات التالية :- (جهة / جهة / turning + عدد)

Take the عدد turning on the 1جهة and الموقع is on the 2جهة .

e.g. **Show the way to the petrol station . Use : 1st turning / left / right**

- Take the first turning on the left and the petrol station is on the right.

e.g. Tell someone the way to the central library. Use: Traffic lights / left

> ....

e.g. Tell someone the way to the library.(Use: traffic lights, right, left)

> ……

39- Show the way to the café. Using the following prompts:(traffic lights / left / straight the street /right) <<<< نموذج الوزارة <<<< مهم جدا

-Go to the traffic lights and turn left. Go straight on the street and the café is on the right.

ملاحظة

لانستخدم مجموعة استداره الا اذا وجدنا (turning + عدد) ونستخدم (اتجاه + turn) كما في المثال اعلاه.

ممكن ربط جملتين بأستخدام (and) وممكن نعوض عن الموقع بـ (it) فنستخدم <<< جهة + It is on the

النقطه (4) من الدرس (9)

Can you tell me how to get to the Grand Hotel?

Go to the traffic lights. Turn left at the lights. Go straight along East Street. The Grand Hotel is on the right.

L6/AB–A- p. 79 Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes.

next to	past	long	turn	straight on	how to get to

1. Go _____________ until you get to the traffic lights.
2. When you get to the blue house _________ left.
3. Can you tell me ____________ the library?
4. Go ____________ the bookshop and it's on the right.
5. My house is ___________ the park.
6. How __________ will it take?

ANSWERS >>> [1. straight on 2. turn 3. how to get to 4. past 5. next to 6. long]

L6/AB–B- p. 79 نشاط صفي

English for Iraq | SB-p.62 | UNIT 6 Lesson 7 | AB-p. 80-81 | A famous career شخصية مشهورة

علي أبو الحسن إبن الهيثم معروف للغرب مولود كان

Abu Ali al-Hasan Ibn al-Haitham, known to the west as Al-Hazen, was born in 965 in Basra, Iraq.

تلقى في تعليمه و فيمابعد سافر الى مصر و في اسبانيا الوسطى اوربا

He received his education in Basra, Baghdad and later travelled to Egypt and Spain. In Medieval Europe

يسمى كان الطبيب هو ايضا احيانا يدعى البصري نسبة مكان ولادته

Ibn al-Haitham was called " The Physicist ". He is also sometimes called " al-Basri " after his birthplace Basra in Iraq.

لانعرف كثيرا عن الأولية لكن مهنته الخليفة احتاجه

We don't know much about Ibn al-Haitham's early career, but the Caliph in Egypt needed him to

لينظم فيضان نهر النيل هو اقترح الهيدروليكي لكن النظام كانت المهمة غير عمليه في

regulate the flooding of the River Nile. He proposed a hydraulic system but the task was impractical at

خلال ذلك الوقت في بقاءه الى أسهم حقول الرياضيات الفيزياء الطب

that time. During his stay in Spain, he contributed to the fields of mathematics, physics, medicine,

العلمية الطرق و خصوصا البصريات

scientific methods and especially optics.

العيون حقل في اسهاماته العظيمة لـ العيون كأبو يعرف كان
Ibn al-Haitham was known as the " Father of optics " for his great contributions in the field of optics. He
البصريات على علماء الغرب و الوسطى كل المعروفين الأطباء البارزين أهم أحد
was one of the most eminent physicists who ever lived. All the Medieval and western scientists on optics
كتاب عمله الأكثر شهرة الضوء نظريات ابن الهيثم على عملهم بنوا
based their work on Ibn al-Haitham's theories on light and optics. His most famous work is *Kitaab al*
الى اللاتينية الى ترجمت قد العمل العظيم هذا مجلدات سبع في يكون الذي البصريات كتاب المناظر
Manazir (Book of Optics) which is in seven volumes. This great work was translated into Latin and
الاوهام البصرية الالوان الضوء حركة على تجارب عدة عمل اللغات الأخرى عدة
many other languages. He made many experiments on the movement of light, colours, optical illusions
لأجزاء تفسير علمي أعطى و الأنكسار قوانين اكتشف أيضا الأنعكاس و
and reflections. Also, he discovered the laws of refraction and gave a scientific explanation of the parts of
بصري فلكي رياضيات عالم مشهور و ناجح هذا الرؤية عملية و العين
the eye and the process of vision. This successful and famous mathematician, astronomer, optician and
القاهرة في من المحتمل مات الطبيب
physicist died in 1040, possibly in Cairo.

علم الفلك و الرياضيات البصريات في انجازاته احتفلت منظمة اليونسكو
In 2015, UNESCO celebrated Ibn al-Haitham's achievements in optics, mathematics and astronomy.
ابن عالم و اختراعات الفلم التعليمي القصير الأوساط العلمية بعض بمساعدة
With the help of some science centres, the short educational film 1001 Inventions and the World of Ibn
قدم قد الهيثم
Al-Haitham was produced.

مدى واسع على عمل من أكثر كتب كتاب سيرة القرون الوسطى الى وفقا
According to medieval biographers, Ibn al-Haitham wrote more than 200 works on a wide range of
الى حد ما نجت قد منهم من اكثر لكن مفقود الآن تكون اعماله أغلب المواضيع
subjects. Most of his works are now lost, but more than 50 of them have survived to some extent.

ما يخص القطعة في اسئلة نموذج الوزارة --- مطلوب وزاري <<<<<< مهم جدا

A FAMOUS CAREER

Write answers to these questions.

1. When and where was Ibn Al-Haitham born?

- He was born in965 in Basra.

2- Where did Ibn Al-Haitham receive his education?

- In Basra , Baghdad and later travelled to Egypt.

3- What was Ibn Al-Haitham called? **- The physicist and al-Basri.**

4- What did the Caliph in Egypt need Ibn Al-Haitham to do? What did he propose?

-He needed him to regulate the flooding of the river Nile. He proposed a hydraulic system.

5- What was Ibn Al-Haitham's contribution during his stay in Spain?

- He contributed to the fields of mathematics , physics , medicine, scientific methods and optics.

6- What was Ibn Al-Haitham known of? Why? **-"Father of optics" for his great contributions in the field of optics**

7- What was Ibn Al-Haitham's famous book called?

- Kitaab Al-Manazer (book of optics).

8- What languages was Ibn Al-Haitham's book translated into?

- It was translated into Latin and many other languages.

9- What made Ibn Al-Haitham famous?

- His experiments on the movement of light , colours , optical illusions and reflection.

10- When and where did Ibn Al-Haitham die?

- He died in 1040 , possibly in Cairo.

11- Who celebrated Ibn Al-Haitham's achievements? And when?

- UNESCO , in 2015.

12- What was the name of the short education film produced by some of science centers?

- " Inventions and The world of Ibn Al-Haitham "

13- According to medieval biographers, how many works did Ibn Al-Haitham write?

- More than 200 works on a wide range of subjects.

L7/AB–A, B , C– p. 80 نشاط صفي

Majid AL Safi 07816011710

D **Complete these sentences from the text with the link words in the box. Don't look at your Student's Book until you have finished.**

also	and	who	but	which

1. He is ________ sometimes called " al- Basri " after his birthplace Basra in Iraq.
2. Most of his works are now lost, _______ more than 50 of them have survived to some extent.
3. His most famous work is *Kitab al Manazir* (Book of Optics) , ________ is in seven volumes.
4. He was one of the most eminent physicists _______ ever lived.
5. This great work was translated into Latin _______ many other languages.

ANSWERS …>>> 1. also 2. but 3. which 4. who 5. and

Lesson 8

Find out about the career of a real person and write about it.

اكتشف عن مهنة / سيرة حياة شخص حقيقي واكتب عنها

2017/1

Write a paragraph about a career of a real person:

Talk about his/her name / job / career history / his hobbies / his plans for future … . Now he / she is good at / not good at … .

@@@

ملاحظه مهمه جدا// عندما يطلب انشاء نكتب بالصوره التاليه للوزاري حسب الطلب اذا لم يكتب Chart

Write a paragraph / or / a fact file of a real career. **Unit Six**

Ayoob Mohammed

Ayoob Mohammed is a Maths teacher. He teaches maths in our school for distinct students. His career history is that after he had finished his secondary school in Baghdad, he studied at the University of Baghdad, College of Education. Then he was appointed as a teacher. After that, he continued his higher studies and got MA.

He enjoys teaching Maths in English. He got an opportunity to visit India. Ayoob is well-known of being cooperative with his students as well as with his colleagues at school. Some disadvantages of his job are none except that some students are too weak at maths and the time is not enough to complete the material in the new syllabus.

His plans for the future is that he hopes to have a private institute to teach mathsin his city and to continue his higher studies to get his Ph.D.

Chart عندما يطلب بالوزاري الكتاب بطريقة

Name الاسم
Ayoob Mohammed
Present job الوظيفة الحالية
Teacher
Duties الواجبات
Teaches Maths.
Career history تاريخ المهنة
Finished his secondary school in Baghdad. University of Baghdad, College of Education. A teacher. Continued higher studies and got MA.
Advantages of the job محاسن المهنة
Enjoys teaching Maths in English. Got an opportunity to visit India. Cooperative with his students.
Disadvantages المساويء
None except some students too weak at maths .
Plans for the future خطط للمستقبل
Hopes to have a private institute .Continue his higher studies.

Lesson 9

Round up مراجعة SB-p. 64 AB-p. 82

In this unit you have practiced the following things

1. **Talking about the future.**
   I'm going to leave school as soon as I'm 16. [*The speaker has made a plan*]
   You will only get pocket money. [*The speaker is talking about something in the future that is certain.*]
2. **Using clauses with who, which or that to identify people and things.**
   Use ***who*** for people and ***which*** or ***that*** for things.
   A vet is someone who takes care of sick animals.
3. **When to use and when not to use a , an , the before nouns.**
   - **" a "** when talking about <u>one</u> thing in a general way: Can I have a pen, please? before jobs: I want to be a teacher.
   - **" an "** before a vowel: Can I have an apple, please?
   - **" the "** when talking about a particular thing or one already mentioned: The pen on your desk is mine.
   - **" the "** when there is only <u>one</u> of these in the world. The sun is shining.

Don't use a before things that cannot be counted: I need (some) fresh milk.

Don't use a , an , the

- before the names of school subjects: I'm good at history.
- before the names of places: We go to Duhok for our holidays.
- **after " like" …**

  (a) before plural nouns if they are general: I like apples.

  But: I like the apples that grow in our garden.

  (b) before things you can't count: I don't like meat.

  But: I liked the meat that we had for dinner last night.

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L9/AB A - p. 82

Read and complete these paragraphs. Write a, an or the before The nouns where they are needed. If no article is needed, leave a space.

Hayder is 1 ___ teacher in 2___ school in 3 ___ Najaf. 4 ___ school is near 5___ local stadium. Hayder teaches 6 ___ maths and likes 7 ___ job very much. He likes 8 ___ young people and he is very happy with 9 ___ students in his classes.
Hayder would not like to have 10 ___ job in 11 ___ office. He has 12 ___ friend who works in 13 ___ office. Hayder's wife works in 14 ___ same office. She says 15 ___ work is very boring.

ANSWERS >>> { **1. a 2. a 3. x 4. The 5. the 6. x 7. the 8. x 9. the 10. a 11. an 12. a 13. an 14. the 15. The**

B Complete the sentences with *will* or be going to.

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1. I ____________ see a football match tomorrow with my friends.
2. The match ____________ start at 7 o'clock.
3. It is an important match and lots of people ____________ be there.
4. I ____________ wear a coat because it ____________ be cold in the evening.
5. After the match, we ____________ eat in a restaurant because we ____________ be very hungry.
6. I have to be home at 10 o'clock or my father ____________ be angry.

ANSWERS >>> { 1. am going to 2. is going to 3. will 4. am going to ….. will 5. are going to …… will 6. will }

English for Iraq | SB-p.65 | UNIT 6 Lesson 10 | AB-p. 82 | What should I do? ماذا أفعل

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
advice	نصيحة	further	اضافي	give up	يترك
reply	رد	confused	مرتبك/ مشوش	spend	يصرف
sensible	عقلاني	decide	يقرر	stay	يبقى
worst	الأسوأ	ideas	أفكار	research	بحث
worried	قلق	continue	يواصل	qualified	مؤهل
college	كلية	grades	درجات	useless	غير نافع

A blog is an online personal journal or diary. It is a place to express yourself to the world, a place to share your thoughts and interests. In fact, it can be anything you want to be. It's your own website.
Blog is a short form for the word weblog.

الدرس العاشر في الوحدة السادسة غير مطلوب حفظ للوزاري مجرد نشاط صفي عن طلب نصيحة لما بعد النجاح من الأعدادية

Extra Activities—p. 83

A **Use words from the box to complete the sentences.**

wages	complain	definitely	earn	opportunity	difficult	facilities	officer
اجور	يشكو	تماما	يكسب	فرصة	صعب	مرافق	مرشد

1. School is a good ____________ to prepare for a university education.
2. At university, some courses are quite easy and others are very ____________ .
3. Modern universities have good sports ____________ .
4. If you get a better job, you can ____________ more money.
5. The ____________ in some jobs are not very high.
6. Some people ____________ that they don't have enough money.
7. You can get advice on a good job from a careers ____________ .
8. It is ____________ a good idea to study hard for the future.

ANSWERS >>> { 1. opportunity 2. difficult 3. facilities 4. earn 5. wages 6. complain 7. officer 8. definitely }

B >>>> نشاط صفي <<<< AB- p. 83 <<< راجع القطعه للأطلاع فقط في <<<<<

C 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F <<<<<< نشاط صفي <<<<<<<

D 1. Because school was boring and he wanted to leave and get a job.
2. Because they wanted him to get a good job. 3.Because one of the cows was sic
4.Because he had to work very hard to catch up. 5.Because he knows what he wants to do.

نشاط صفي

Unit Seven الوحدة السابعة

Other countries بلدان اخرى

في هذه الوحدة سوف ندرس المواضيع التالية

- بلدان اخرى

1. Other countries

- بلدان مختلفة ، عادات مختلفة

2. Different countries, different customs

- مغامرات سفر

3. Travel adventures

4. How? Where? When? ▪ كيف ، أين ، متى

▪ **5. I'm sorry ...** • أنا آسف

English for Iraq SB-p.66 UNIT 7 Lesson 1 AB-p. 85 Other countries

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
souvenir	تذكار	jig saw	احجية	Big Bin	ساعة بكبن
pyramid	اهرام	puzzle	لغز / حزورة	nationality	جنسية
Eiffel tower	برج ايفل	kimono	الروب الياباني		

Lesson 1
AB-85

Complete the table.

Adjectives from names of countries:

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England	English	France	French
The United States	American	Canada	Canadian
Lebanon	Lebanese	Australia	Australian
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish	India	Indian
Bahrain	Bahraini	Japan	Japanese

English for Iraq SB-p.67 UNIT 7 Lesson 2 AB-p. 85-86 Different countries , ...

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
custom	عادة	crowded	مزدحم	transport	نقل
flat	منبسطة	ride	يركب	hardly ever	نادرا
extremely	جدا	underground	المترو	rickshaw	دراجة هندية
offices	دوائر	European	اوربي	climate	مناخ

Time adverbs: ظروف الزمن

1. Sometime adverbs give a definite time: بعض الظروف تعطي وقت محدد
every day , in the morning
2. Sometime adverbs give an indefinite بعض الظروف تعطي وقت غير محدد
often, usually
Find examples of both in the texts. Where do they go in a sentence?

MAJID_Al-Safi 07816011710

L 2 / AB – p. 85 نشاط صفي

MAJID AL-SAFI

MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SA

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
natural	طبيعي	mentioned	مذكورة	descriptions	اوصاف
series	سلسلة	adventurer	مغامر	greatest	الأعظم
features	معالم/ ميزات	famous	مشهور	rivers	انهار
mountains	جبال	deserts	صحارى	volcanoes	براكين
stunning	مذهلة	journey	رحلة	boat	قارب
lake	بحيرة	follows	تتابع	continues	تستمر
past	بمحاذاة	reach	يصل	Mediterranean	البحر المتوسط
aim	يهدف	Himalayas	الهملايا	horse back	ظهر الحصان
foothills	التلال	Mount Everest	جبل ايفرست	climb	يتسلق
tiring	متعب	scenery	المناظر	although	بالرغم من ان
exhausted	منهك	unable	غير قادر	distance	مسافة
goal	هدف	fly	يحلق	Atlantic Ocean	المحيط الاطلسي
unhappily	بغير سعادة	helicopter	مروحية	rescue	انقاذ
unexpected	غير متوقع	patiently	بصبر	frequency	تكرار

L 3 /AB –A-- p. 86 نشاط صفي

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. F

MAJID Al-Safi

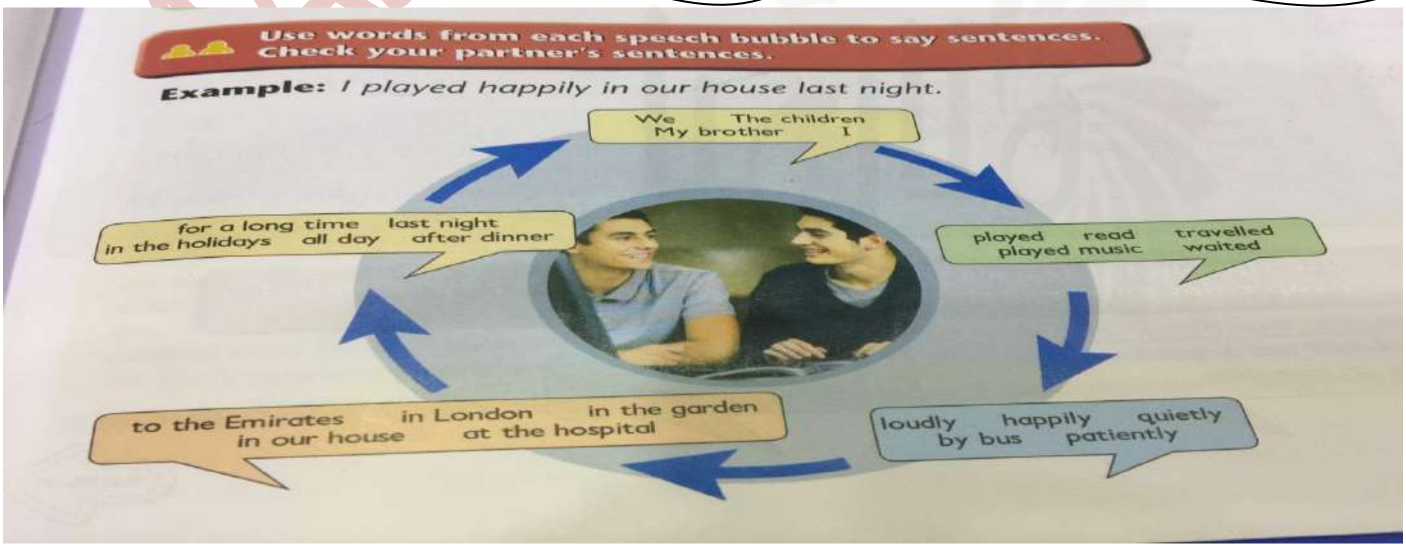
B Find these words in the text. What can you replace them with?

1. exhausted ____________ 2. unexpected ______________

3. views ______________ 4. rescue ______________

{ ANSWERS >>> 1. tired 2. surprising 3. sights 4. recovery }

C // نشاط صفي



Adverbs and adverbials: الظروف والعبارات الظرفيه

These give information about a verb. They tell us how, where and when something happens.
For example: *We got here very **quickly**.* (how)
Adverbs are single words (*quickly*).
Adverbials are phrases: *We left **on Tuesday**.* (when)
Find 8 adverbs or adverbials in the text on page 68.

Word order

Time / put indefinite time and frequency adverbs before the verb:
Frequency: *I **sometimes** go swimming.*
Put definite time adverbs at the beginning or end of a sentence or clause.
***After school**, I'm going to have a swim.*
*I'm going to have a swim **after school**.*
Manner : put adverbs of manner after the verb or the object:
*They walked **slowly**.*
*They crossed the desert **on foot**.*
Place: put adverbs of place after the verb or object.
*I gave my homework **to my teacher**.*
If you have three adverbials, the usual order is Manner, Place , Time:
*My friend sang **very well (M) at the concert (P) last night (T)**.*

حمز

MAJID Al-Safi

ترتيب الظروف

نحفظ كلمة (حمز) زمان ← مكان ← حال

* الحال / هو كل كلمة تحتوي –ly بالإضافة إلى (fast بسرعة , hard بجد , well جيدا)
* المكان / هو ظرف مكان يسبقه حرف جر. here , … there , at the table , in the school
* الزمان / هو ظرف زمان مثل . now الآن , tomorrow غدا , yesterday البارحة

كلمة + next / كلمة + last

in سنة / شهر , at رقم ساعه / on يوم
in the morning في الصباح every week كل اسبوع , every day كل يوم

e.g. They played __________
(well yesterday in the garden , in the garden well yesterday , well in the garden yesterday

e.g. He treated her _________
(last night severely in the party , in the party severely last night , severely in the party last night)

امثله من نموذج الوزارة / مهم جدا

38- My friend sang …………… (at the concert well last night, last night well at the concert, well at the concert last night , well last night at the concert.)

MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI

Adverbs of manner- single words and phrases:

Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens. ظروف الحال تخبرنا عن كيفية حدوث الشيء

They can be single words: ***slowly, well*** : ممكن ان تكون كلمات مفردة

They can be adverbial phrases: ***by car, on foot , in a friendly way***

Single adverbs of manner often end in ***ly***.

L 4 /AB –A/ p. 88 **Complete the paragraphs. Choose the correct adverbs from The box.**

clearly	carefully	slowly	loudly	politely	quickly
quietly	angrily	nervously	easily	happily	
in a friendly way	in an interesting way	in a funny way			

1. TV presenters have to speak ____________ so that people can understand them ____________ . They should also try to say everything ____________ . Another important thing is that they choose their words ____________ so that they do not give any incorrect information.
2. On the telephone, you should usually speak ____________ so that the other person feels comfortable. If the other person is speaking too fast, you can say ____________ , " Could you speak more ____________ , please? " If they are speaking too ____________ , you can say, " I'm afraid I can't hear you. Could you speak up, please? "

{ANSWERS >>> 1. clearly -- easily – in an interesting way – carefully   2. In a friendly way -- politely – slowly – quietly }

B **Put these words and phrases in order to make sentences.**

1. The children happily played in the garden all day

____

2. in our house read usually after dinner We quietly

____

3. I to the Emirates travelled in the holidays by bus

____

4. last night played music My brother very loudly shouted and my father angrily at him

____

5. Hisham patiently had to wait for a long time at the hospital

____

6. People usually in London to work travel by underground who live

____

7. carefully homework his after supper does Manaf

____

8. starts usually 8 o'clock finishes and Jood school at at 3 o'clock

القاعدة ⟶ فاعل + ظرف تكرار + فعل + حال + مكان + زمان

1. The children played happily in the garden all day.
2. We usually read quietly in our house after dinner.
3. I travelled to the Emirates in the holidays by bus.
4. My brother played music very loudly last night and my father shouted angrily at him.
5. Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time.
6. People who live in London usually travel to work by underground.>> by underground to work.
7. Manaf does his homework carefully after supper.
8. Jood usually starts school at 8 o'clock and finishes at 3 o'clock.

English for Iraq | SB-p.70 | UNIT 7 Lesson 5 | AB-p. 90-91 | I'm sorry ...

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Apologize	اعتذر	apology	اعتذار	knocked into me	اصتدمت بي
mention	تذكر	pardon	عذرا	headache	صداع

Apologizing: الأعتذار

Here are some examples of making and responding to polite apologies in English.

1 A: Hey! You just knocked into me!
B: I'm sorry.

2 A: I'm so sorry. I just knocked your bag on the floor.
B: Don't mention it.

3 A: Open your books at page 43, please
B: Pardon?
A: Page 43, please.

4 A: I have a bad headache.
B: Oh, I'm sorry. Can I get you anything?
A: That's Ok, thanks. I think I'll just go to bed.

I'm sorry. I just dropped some water on your shoe.

Don't mention it. I can dry it easily.

امثلة نموذج الوزارة

34- I'm sorry I just dropped some water on your shoe. (Respond to the apology)
-Don't mention it. I can dry it easily

35- Did you bring the book I asked for? (Choose the correct words "Oh, I'm sorry/ that's OK. I forget')
- Oh, I'm sorry.

36- Apologize to your teacher for being late for the class. 2017/1
- Sorry for being late.

2017/2. Apologize to your headmaster/headmistress for being late for the first lesson.

e.g. Someone said a sentence/speech you didn't hear. Apologize/How you apologize?
- Pardon?

e.g. Apologize to your teacher for not hearing a sentence he said. >>> Pardon?

L 5 /AB –A/ p. 90

Read the dialogues using apologetic language. Choose the Correct words.

1. Hey! You just knocked my bag on the floor. I'm sorry / That's OK.
2. I'm so sorry for forgetting your birthday. Pardon? / Don't mention it.
3. My stomach feels really sore. That's OK. / I'm sorry.
4. Would you like some tea? Pardon? / Don't mention it.
   I said, would you like some tea?

مهم جدا

عندما نجد الفعل (say / says / said) وأعاده للسؤال نختار (Pardon) التي تستخدم ايضا مع (didn't hear)

5. Did you bring the book I asked for? Oh, I'm sorry. / That's OK. I forget.
6. Pardon? I afraid I didn't hear you the first time. That's OK. / Don't mention it.
   I'll say it again.

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

Sorry	OK	mention	Pardon?	sorry

1. **Teacher**: Do the activities on page 17 for homework, please.
   Student: ____________
   Teacher: Page 17 for homework, please.
2. I'm so _________ to hear that your grandmother is ill.
3. The cake is a little dry. I'm sorry.
   Don't __________ it.
4. Ouch! You're standing on my toe!
   Oh, I'm so ___________ !
5. Sorry for being late.
   That's ___________ . I was a bit late too.

{ANSWERS >>> 1. pardon 2. sorry 3. mention 4. sorry 5. OK }

Past simple and present perfect tenses

The past simple tense is used for …

أوقات محدده في حدثت التي أحداث

- events that happened at definite times in the past : *I saw him yesterday.*
- events that happened over time in the past:
  I lived in that house when I was little.

The present perfect tense is used for…

- events that began in the past, but not at a definite time:
  I have been to England. مستمره لاتزال و
- events that happened in the past and are still continuing:
- *I have been in this school for three years.*

just
already
never
ever
yet
مع المضارع التام

[**since** / **for** استخدام]

For → a day / week / month / year / long time
→ an hour
→ ages
→ عدد + كلمه + s / e.g. three weeks , five years.......etc.

مهم جدا

Since → عدد O'clock / عدد a.m. , p.m.
→ lunch , dinner , breakfast , last + كلمه
→ the war/ marriage / I was ten (أو أي جمله) , her birthday ....etc.
→ يوم / شهر / سنه e.g. Sunday , April , 2012

2018/Sep. I have lived in this village .... I was **three** years old. (**a**. since **b**. for **c**. from)

2018/Oct. I have lived in this house (since / for / ago) ten years.

for <<<<< عدد + كلمة جمع

C Read the sentences A and B and answer the questions.

1. A: I've enjoyed my holiday in London.
   B: I enjoyed my holiday in London.
   Which person is still in London? **A**
   Which person has left London? **B**

2. A: Mr Jones lived here for eight years.
   B: Mr Smith has lived here for eight years.
   Which man doesn't live here now? **A**

D Use the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences with the correct tense: past simple or present perfect.

1. My brother ___________ in Egypt **for** two years. (be)
2. When _______ you _________ to Kenya? (go)
3. ________ your pen-friend **ever** __________ you? (visit)
4. Where ________ you ________ your car **last night**? (leave)
5. I ___________ **never** __________ a crocodile. (see) مفاتيح الحل بالأحمر / كلمات مع المضارع التام

{**ANSWERS** >>> 1. has been 2. did -- go 3. Has....visited 4. did .... leave 5. have .... seen }

Majid AL Safi
07816011710

English for Iraq SB-p.71 UNIT 7 Lesson 6 AB-p. 92-93 Two African countries

LIBYA >>>> وزاري مطلوب <<<<<

Libya is a large country in North Africa with a long coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. Most of the
(كبير بلد في أفريقيا شمال بـ طويل على شاطيء البحر الابيض المتوسط أغلب)

population live in and around the capital, Tripoli, and the second city, Benghazi. The rest of the
(يعيشوا السكان في و حول العاصمة طرابلس و المدينة الثانية بنغازي بقية)

country is mostly desert and mountain. It can be quite cold in the mountain areas in Winter but , in
(غالبا تكون البلد صحراء و جبلية يكون ممكن جدا بارد في المناطق الجبلية في الشتاء لكن على)

تحمل التي ريح جافة حارة الخريف و الربيع في جاف و حار المناخ العموم
general, the climate is hot and dry. In the spring and autumn the *ghibli*, a hot, dry wind that carries
درجة العالم الحرارة الأعلى بسرعه جدا ترتفع ممكن الحرارة ثم تهب رمل
sand, blows. Then the temperature can rise very fast. The highest temperature in the world, 58 degrees
سجلت قد
centigrade, was recorded in Libya in 1972.
الناس من العديد ينتج الطعام من كثير و مهمه تكون الزراعة المنطقة الشمالية الخصبة الضيقة
In the narrow, fertile northern area, agriculture is important and a lot of food is produced. Many people
البلد غاز طبيعي تملك ايضا انها النفط المنتوج الرئيسي الليبي مع ذلك المواشي و الماعز الأغنام يربون
farm sheep, goats and cattle. However, Libya's main product is oil. It also has natural gas. The country
مضت سنة مدينة مهمة مثل للزيارة أماكن قديمة رائعة بعض يملك
has some magnificent ancient places to visit such as Leptis Magna, an important city 2,600 years ago.

Area	1, 759, 541 sq. km.	population	6, 244, 174
Currency	Lybian dinar	Language	Arabic

MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI

SUDAN >>>> وزاري مطلوب <<<<<

في اراض عشبية هنالك لكن صحراء الشمال اغلب افريقيا في بلد أكبر ثالث السودان
Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. Most of the north is desert, but there are flat grasslands in
الأبيض و النيل الأزرق نهرين الغرب و الجنوب في الجبال العالية و الغابات و المركز
the centre and forests and high mountains in the south and west. Two rivers, the Blue Nile and White
المياه من مصدر الرئيسي البلد تكون هذه العاصمة الخرطوم في يلتقيا النيل
Nile, join at Khartoum, the capital. These are the country's main source of water.
معامل السكر أكبر العالم من واحد تملك السكر و القطن تكون الصادرات و المحاصيل الرئيسية
The main crops and exports are cotton and sugar. Sudan has one of the world's largest sugar refineries.
مهمة أيضا تكون تربية الحيوان الصمغ العربي المنتج الرئيسي العالمية تكون السودان
Sudan is the world's main producer of Arabic gum. Animal farming is also important.

Area	612, 184 sq. km.	population	12, 681, 647
Currency	Sudanese pound	Language	Arabic

L 6 /AB –A/ p. 92-93

Find the answers to these questions about Lybia and Sudan quickly in the lists on page 71 of your Student's Book. Write short answers.

MAJID_Al-Safi 0781601710

1. Which country is bigger? ________________
2. Which one has fewest people? ______________
3. What do they have in common? _______________________(They both speak Arabic)

B Now read the texts and mark these sentences true (T) or false (F).

Libya

1. Libya is mostly desert. [ ] 2. It is always very hot there. [ ]
3. There is no agriculture. [ ] 4. It produces oil. [ ] 5. Leptis Magna is a modern city. [ ]

Sudan

1. Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean. [ ]
2. The capital is Khartoum. [ ]
3. It gets most of its water from the Blue Nile. [ ]
4. It produces cotton, sugar and Arabic gum. [ ]

{ANSWERS >>> Libya >>> 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F // Sudan >>> 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T }

C Correct the false sentences.

Libya>>> 2. It can get quite cold in the mountain areas in Winter.

3. Agriculture is important in the narrow, fertile northern area.

5. Leptis Magna was an important ancient city, 2600 years ago.

Sudan>>> 1.Sudan doesn't have a Mediterranean coast. It has a coast on the Red Sea.

3. Its main source of water is the Blue Nile and the white Nile.

D Find words in the texts to match these definitions. جد كلمات في النصوص تطابق التعاريف الاتية .

1. opposite of wide __________ 2. cows ____________ 3. very old ____________
4.without mountains ___________ 5. things that farmers grow ________________
6. things that a country produces and sells to other countries ________________
7. a factory for changing sugar or oil from their natural state ________________
8. a kind of glue ____________

مهم جدا

{ANSWERS >>> 1. narrow 2. cattle 3. ancient 4. flat 5. crops 6. exports 7. refinery 8. gum }

ما يخص القطعة في اسئلة نموذج الوزارة --- مطلوب وزاري >>>>>> مهم جدا

Mark the sentences True (T) or False (F).

1- Libya is mostly desert. (T)
2- It is always very hot there in Libya. (F)
3- There is no agriculture in Libya. (F)
4- Libya produces oil. (T)
5- Leptis Manga is a modern city. (F)
6- Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. (F)
7- The capital of Sudan is Khartoum. (T)
8- Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile. (F)
9- Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (T)
10- Animal farming is not important in Sudan. (F)

English for Iraq | SB-p.72 | UNIT 7 Lesson 7 | AB-p. 93 | The Asian Games الألعاب الآسيوية

How much do you know about the Asian Games?
Can you answer these questions?

1. How often do the Games take place? كم مره تحدث الألعاب
2. When did they begin? متى بدأت
3. Whose idea was it to hold the Games? فكرة من كانت لأقامة الألعاب
4. Where were the first Games held? أين اقيمت الألعاب الأولى
5. Where and when were the last Games held? أين ومتى أقيمت الألعاب الأخيرة
6. Has Iraq won any medals in the Games? هل فاز العراق بأي ميداليات فى الألعاب

الاجوبة من القطعة

THE ASIAN GAMES الألعاب الآسيوية >>>> اختصارات >>> A= Asian G = Games

من أكثر في يتنافسون آسيا أنحاء كل من شباب كل تقام

The AG are held every four years. Young people from all over Asia compete in more than

تبنى صداقات و تختبر المهارة و القوة مهرجان مثير انها الرياضة من نوع

30 kinds of sport. It is an exciting festival. Strength and skill are tested and friendships are built

للتبادل الثقافي فرصة أيضا تكون الألعاب بلدان مختلفة من الناس بين

between people from different countries. The Games are also an opportunity for cultural exchange

الفنون و الفن المعماري من عروض و أداءات موسيقية يتضمن البرنامج لأن

because the programme includes musical performances and exhibitions of architecture and the arts.

HISTORY OF THE GAMES تأريخ الألعاب

دولية لبناء كانت الفكرة الحرب العالمية الثانية نهاية بعد بدأت قد الألعاب

The AG were started after the end of the Second World War. The idea was to build international

العاصمة الهندية في أقيمت قد الألعاب الأولى لذلك الهند من جاءت الفكرة هذه الرياضة خلال صداقة

friendship through sport. This idea came from India, so the first Games were held in the Indian capital,

ذلك منذ الألعاب في شاركت بلد رياضي السنة تلك في نيودلهي

New Delhi, in 1951. In that year, 489 athletes from 11 countries took part in the Gs. Since then, the

الألعاب في يتنافسون بلد من أكثر ألآن و ازداد قد العدد

number has grown, and now more than 40 countries compete in the Gs.

THE OCA المجلس الأولمبي الآسيوي

لآسيا المجلس الاولمبي الى ترمز الحروف هذه من قبل تنظم

The AG are organized by the OCA. These letters stand for the Olympic Council of Asia. Forty-five

في ميداليات فازت قد أغلبهم و أعضاء تكون أقاليم و بلدان

countries and regions are members of the OCA, and most of them have won medals at the Games.

WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN HELD أين اقيمت الألعاب

الصين كوانكزهو قطر الدوحة في أقيمت قد الألعاب قريبا جدا

Most recently the AG have been held in Doha, Qatar(2006). Guangzhou, China(2010), and Incheon, South Korea(2014).

IRAQ'S RECORD IN THE GAMES سجل العراق بالألعاب

ميداليات ذهبية فاز قد حتى منذ مرات حضر قد الفريق العراقي

An Iraqi team has attended the AG seven times since 1974. Up to 2014, Iraq has won six gold medals,

وضع صعب في لبلد جيد غير أعتيادي تكون التي برونزية فضية

15 silver medals and 23 bronze medals, which is unusually good for a country in a difficult situation. An

رجال في تنافس سنوات فقط في الذي كان متنافس عراقي غير مألوف

extraordinary Iraqi competitor was Ali Adnan Amir, who at just 10 years old competed in a men's

ديسمبر السادس السباحة المختلطة فردي متر

200m individual medley heat at the AG in Doha, Qatar on 6 December 2006.

ما يخص القطعة في اسئلة نموذج الوزارة --- مطلوب وزاري <<<<<< مهم جدا

The Asian Games

Write answers to these questions

1- What was the idea behind the Asian Games?

- Friendships are built between people from different countries.

2- How often do the games take place?

- Every four years.

3- When did they begin? **– In 1951**

4- Whose idea was it to hold the games? **- The idea came from India.**

5- Where were the first Games held? **- New Delhi, India.**

6- Where and when were the last games held? **- Incheon , South Korea , 2014.**
7- Has Iraq won any medals in the games? **- Yes, it has.**

English for Iraq | SB-p.74 | UNIT 7 Lesson 8 | AB-p. 94-95 | How many mobile phones... ?

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
produced	تنتج	crude oil	النفط الخام	record	سجل
later	فيما بعد	plants	مصانع	Eauropean	اوربي
doubled	تضاعفت	earlier	مبكرا	factory	مصنع
barrel	برميل	manufactured	صنعت	set to rise	قابل للزيادة
assembly	تجميع	reach	تصل	efficiency	كفاءة
per day	لكل يوم	production	إنتاج	decade	عقد/ عشر سنوات

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MAJID AL-SAFI

L 8 /AB –A/ p. 94

Use the prompts to write two sentences. The first should be in the past passive and the second should be in the present passive.

1. new technology / used for extracting oil
   New technology was used for extracting oil. >>>> past passive
   New technology is used for extracting oil. >>>> present passive

هذا التمرين مراجعة لموضوع المبني للمجهول – فقط بالمضارع والماضي
لايتحقق المجهول الابوجود فعل كينونة مناسب للفاعل(مفرد/ جمع) والزمن (is , was , are , were)
عوضنا عن الخط الذي يسبق الفعل الذي بالتصريف الثالث بفعل كينونة مناسب ونحذف الخط الثاني الذي يسبق حرف الجر

2. eco-friendly cars / invented / to reduce the need for oil
   سيارات صديقة للبيئة **were/are** **X** لتقليل الحاجه للنفط
3. too many / mobile phones / thrown away ترمى
   - **Too many mobile phones were thrown away. Too many mobile phones are thrown away.**
4. oil and gas production / in Europe / increased to meet demand in cold weather
   - **Oil…** **X** **was/is** ازداد لتلبي الطلب في الطقس البارد
5. new machinery / delivered / to the factory every month
   - ماكنة جديدة **was/is** جهزت **X**
6. new phones with bigger screens / tested / in our laboratory
   New phones with bigger screens were/are tested in our laboratory.
   أكبر شاشات تختبر مختبرنا

Majid AL Safi
07816011710

B **Look at page 74 of your SB again and answer the questions. Write full sentences.**

نشاط صفي

1. How many cars were produced in Kia's European factory in 2008?
   - In 2008, 150.000 cars were produced …
2. Where is Kia's European factory? - In Slovakia.
3. How many barrels of oil were produced per day by Iraq in 2006? – Around 2 million
4. How many years did it take for the production of oil in Iraq to double?
   - It took ten years for …..
5. In what year were 68 million mobile phones manufactured in India's mobile phone plants?

- 68 million mobile phones were manufactyred in India's mobile phone plants in 2014.

6. Is the number of phones manufactured in India going to rise or fall?
   - The number of phones manufactures in India is going to rise.

@@@



مو خلصتها ريال وبرشلونه
وتاليها النتيجة بأربعة !!!

English for Iraq | **SB**-p. 75 | UNIT 7 Lesson 9 | **AB**-p. 96 | Round up مراجعه

In this unit you have practiced the following things:

1 Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time tell us <u>when</u> something happens.

Examples of definte time adverbs: **yesterday, every day, in the morning**

Examples of <u>in</u>definite time adverbs: **often, usually**

2 Adverbs of manner ظروف الحال

Adverbs of manner tell us <u>how</u> something happens.

They can be single words: **slowly , well**

They can be phrases: **by car, on foot, in a friendly way**

Single adverbs of manner often end in ***ly***.

3 Adverbs of place

Adverbs of place tell us <u>where</u> something happens.

They can be single words: **here , there**

They can be phrases with a preposition: **in the house, on the table**

4 Word order for adverbials

<u>Indefinte</u> **time** adverbs go before the verb: I sometimes go swimming.

<u>Definite time</u> adverbs can go at the beginning or end of a sentence or clause.

After school, I'm going to have a swim.

I'm going to have a swim after school.

Adverbs of **manner** go after the verb or the object:

They walked slowly.

They crossed the desert on foot.

If you have two adverbs of manner, you can choose the order in which you put them:

They crossed the desert slowly on foot.

They crossed the street on foot slowly.

Adverbs of **place** go after the verb or object:

I gave my homework to my teacher.

With three adverbs, the usual order is Manner, Place, Time:

My friend sang very well(**M**) at the concert(**P**) last night(**T**).

5 present and past passive

Cotton and sugar are grown in Sudan. (by farmers)

The highest temperature ever was recorded in Libya in 1972. (by ? we don't know.)

Leptis Magna was built around 2,6000 years ago. (by ? we don't know.)

6 Past simple and present perfect tenses

The past simple tense is used for …

- events that happened at definite times in the past:

I saw him an hour ago.

I read that book last night.

- events that happened over time in the past:

I lived in that house when I was little.

I ate lots of sweets when I was on holiday.

The present perfect tense is used for …

- events that began in the past, but not a definite time:

I have been to England.

I have seen that TV show.

- events that happened in the past and are still continuing:

I have been in this school for three years.

I have lived in this house since I was three.

And you have …

- talked about different ways of getting around.
- asked and answered questions about using English.
- noted details in a recorded narrative and used them to write a summary.
- read factual texts about other countries.
- written about souvenirs and customs.
- found out about a country and written two paragraphs.

L9/AB A p. 96 **Complete the table.** مهم جدا

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England		Japan	
	French		Spanish
Canada		Qatar	
	Russian		Lebanese

{ANSWERS >>> English , France , Canadian , Russian , Japanese , Spain , Qatari , Lebanon }

B **Write the opposites.** اكتب المعاكسات

مهم جدا

1. happily ____________ 2. slowly ____________ 3. badly ______________
4. comfortably _____________ 5. in a friendly way ________________________

{ANSWERS >>> 1. unhappily , 2. quickly , fast 3. well 4. uncomfortably 5. in an unfriendly way }

C **Change the adjectives in the box to adverbs. Then use them to complete the sentences.**

quiet	dangerous	clear	careful

وضع الاجابات بالأسفل لأعطاء الفرصه للطالب للحل وممكن التأكد من خلالها من صحة الحل

1. TV presenters have to speak __________ .
2. When I speak ___________ , my teachers say, " Speak up! "
3. You should always drive ____________ .
4. If you drive _______________ , you might have an accident.

[ANSWERS >>> 1. clearly 2. quietly 3. carefully 4. dangerously]

English for Iraq SB-p.77 UNIT 7 Lesson 10 AB-p. 97 Life is like a cup of coffee




Read the following story and try to answer the questions.

1. Why did the professor bring different cups for the coffee?
   لماذا جلب البروفسور أكواب مختلفة للقهوة؟
2. Look at the underlined words. What do they mean?
   انظر للكلمات التي تحتها خط. ماذا تعني؟
3. What is the moral lesson of the story?
   ماهو الدرس الأخلاقي من القصة؟

مهم جدا

Life is like a cup of coffee

مجموعة من الخريجين من مختلفة عراقية محافظات في ذو مناصب عالية وظائفهم وافقوا أن يزوروا
A group of alumni from different Iraqi provinces, highly established in their careers, agreed to visit their
القديمة جامعتهم بروفسور هو هندي في يعيش الذي حيدر آباد هم سمعوا بأنه كان مريض جدا
old university professor. He is an Indian who lives in Hyderabad. They heard that he was very sick.
The alumni, two from Al Muthanna, two from Diyala, one from Tikrit and one from Dhi Qar, decided
يأخذوا أن عندما الطائرة هبطت أخذوا القطار
to take the plane from Baghdad to Hyderabad. When the plane landed in Hyderabad, they took a train
الى مركز المدينة و من هناك الى ذهبوا بيت دراجة هندية بواسطة وصلوا
to the city centre and from there they went to the house of their professor by rickshaw. They reached

ليراهم مندهشا جدا كان هو بسهولة مكانه
his place easily. He was very excited to see them.
لضيوفه مقدما الحياة و العمل في الضغط حول شكاوي/تذمر الى تحولت حالا و بدأت المحادثة
Conversation started and soon turned into complaints about stress in work and life. Offering his guests
من تشكيلة و من ابريق كبير مع رجع و المطبخ الى ذهب البروفسور قهوة
coffee, the professor went to the kitchen and returned with a large pot of coffee and an assortment of
اخير رائع / متقن غالي بسيط يبدو بعضها الأكواب
cups – porcelain, plastic, glass, crystal, some plain looking, some expensive, some exquisite. He told the
أنفسهم يساعدوا أن الضيوف
guests to help themselves to the coffee.
الجميلة كل لاحظتم اذا قال يده في القهوة من كوب أخذ واحد كل عندما
When everyone had a cup of coffee in hand, the professor said, " If you noticed, all the nice looking
لك طبيعي يكون بينما الرخيصة و البسيطة خلفهم تاركين اخذت قد الأقداح الغالية
expensive cups have been taken up, leaving behind the plain and cheap ones. While it is normal for you
توتر / ضغط و مشاكلكم مصدر يكون ذلك لأنفسهم الأفضل فقط تأخذ أن
to want only the best for yourselves, that is the source of your problems and stress.
و غالي جدا فقط انه الحالات أغلب في للقهوة جودة لايضيف بنفسه القدح بأن تأكدوا
" Be assured that the cup itself adds no quality to the coffee. In most cases it is just more expensive and
لكنكم الفنجان و ليس القهوة كانت اردتموه حقا كلكم الذي نشرب ما نخفي حتى الحالات بعض في
in some cases even hides what we drink. What all of you really wanted was coffee, not the cup, but you
أكواب الآخرين تنظروا بدأتم ثم و للأكواب الأفضل ذهبتم بأدراك
consciously went for the best cups … And then you began eyeing each other's cups."
هي المجتمع في المنصب و المال الوظائف تكون الحياة هذه اعتبروا الآن
" Now consider this: life is the **coffee**. The jobs, money and position in society are the **cups**. They are
نوعية تغير ولا تعرف لا نتناوله الذي الكوب نوع و الحياة تحتوي و لتحفظ أدوات مجرد
just tools to hold and contain life, and the type of cup we have does not define, nor change the quality of
نعيشها التي الحياة
Life we live. " بالقهوة استطعم استمتع ان نفشل نحن على فقط بالتركيز أحيانا
" Sometimes, by concentrating only on the cup, we fail to enjoy the coffee. Savour the coffee, not the
تعمل فقط هي كل شيء من الأفضل لايملكون الناس السعداء ألأكواب
cups! The happiest people don't have the best of everything. They just make the best of everything."
رجعوا هم بالسعادة يشعر بروفسورهم السابق جعلوا و الدرس فهموا تماما الخريجون
The alumni fully understood the lesson, and made their former professor feel happy. They went back
بعد اسبوع كرجال حكماء
after a week as wiser men.
بلطف تحدث بعمق أهتم بكرم حب ببساطة عش
Live simply. Love generously. Care deeply. Speak kindly.

مايخص القصه فى نموذج الوزارة – مهم جدا

Story Time
Life is Like a Cup of Coffee

Write answers to these questions.

1- Who agreed to visit the old university professor?

A group of alumni from different Iraqi provinces.

مهم

2- Who is the professor? **- He is an Indian lives in Hyderabad.**

3- Where are the Alumni from?

- Two from Al-Muthana , two from Diyala , one from Tikrit and one from Dhiqar.

4- How did the Alumni reach the professor's house? **- By rickshaw.**

5- When the professor went to the kitchen, what did he return with?

- A large pot of coffee and an assortment of cup .

6- Why did the professor bring different cups for the coffee?

- To show that in their life , the alumni chose the best , missing the important points about life .

7- What is the moral lesson of the story?

- We must focus on the most important things in life.

L10/AB A - p. 97 **Complete the story time table.** نشاط صفي فقط

B Write the words in the box to complete the sentences. مهم جدا

alumni	complaints	assortment	exquisite	concentrating	savour
الخريجين	شكاوي	تشكيلة	رائع/ متقن	تركز	استطعم

1. The material used to make that jacket is ____________ .
2. Try and _________ the taste of the meal.
3. Leena is _____________ very hard on her maths homework.
4. There were lots of _____________ about the lack of food at the party.
5. The _________ met every year at the college.
6. Could you please provide an ____________ of sandwiches?

[ANSWERS >>> 1. exquisite 2. savour 3. concentrating 4. complaints 5. alumni 6. assortment]

AB –Extra activities/A/98 **Write the words in the box under the correct headings.**

desert	journey	mosque	fertile	port	crops	forest	horseback	farming
صحراء	رحلة	جامع	خصب	ميناء	محاصيل	غابة	ركوب الخيل	زراعة
grassland	museum	passenger	refinery	mountain	pyramid	vegetables		
ارض عشبية	متحف	مسافر	مصفاة	جبل	اهرام	خضروات		

ANSWER

Travel	Geography	Buildings	Agriculture
journey	desert	mosque	fertile
port	forest	museum	crops
horseback	grassland	refinery	farming
passenger	mountain	pyramid	vegetables

B Reading: Read the text and number the paragraph headings in the correct order. أقرأ النص و رقم عناوين الفقرات الأنشائيه بالترتيب الصحيح

Heyerdahl's letter ______ 4 The journey ______ 3 Building the boat ______ 2 Heyerdahl's belief ___ 1

Voyage of survival رحلة البقاء p.99 >>> AB

يطوف ان أراد مغامر و عالم آثار مشهور عالميا كان النرويج هيرداهل البروفسور
Professor Heyerdahl of Norway was a world famous, archaeologist and adventurer. He liked to travel the
بواسطة هجرات طويلة يعملوا و يسافروا يتاجروا ان قادرين من المحتمل كانوا الحضارات القديمة بأن معتقدا العالم
world, believing that ancient civilizations were probably able to trade, travel and make long migrations by
تواصل هنالك بأن اعتقد ايضا أيديهم بواسطة بنيت سفن بسيطة مستخدمين البحر
sea using simple ships built by their own hands. He also believed that there had been communication
الباكستان و الهند وادي الهند و مصر بلاد الرافدين في الحضارات الاصلية الثلاثة بين
between the three original civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Indus Valley(India and Pakistan). To
المحيط الهندي الى الخليج العربي خلال يبحرها و الاقصاب فقط من سفينة يبني ان قرر هذه ليبرهن
Prove this, Heyerdahl decided to build a ship from just reeds and sail it through the Arab Gulf to the Indian
يبحر و اقصاب من كليا قارب كبير ليبني جاء صيف خلال
Ocean.
During the summer of 1977, Heyerdahl came to Iraq to build a large boat completely of reeds and sail
يلتقيا الفرات و دجلة حيث القرنة في القارب بنى نحو هناك من
from there towards the Indian Ocean. He built the boat in Qurna, where the Tigris and Euphrates meet.
أجانب و عراقيين بنفسه القارب هندسيا صمم الوقت ذلك في عمره بالرغم من ان
Although Heyerdahl was 63 years old at that time, he engineered the boat himself. Iraqi and foreign
دجلة سمي انه شهرين بناء أكملوا عمال
workers completed building the boat in two months. It was named ***The Tigris***.
شخص حاملا العرب شط في رحلتها بدأت دجلة
On 23 November, 1977, The Tigris started its journey into the Shatt-el-Arab carrying eleven people from
الفاو وصل النرويج و الاتحاد السوفيتي ايطاليا اليابان المكسيك أميركا الدانمارك
Iraq, Denmark, America, Mexico, Japan, Italy, the Soviet Union and Norway. The boat reached al Fao and
الأمم المتحدة علم حملت انها دخلت ثم
then entered the Arab Gulf. It carried the flag of the United Nations. On 15 December, 1977, the boat
حول ذهبت المحيط الهندي من جزء تكون التي البحر العربي في أبحرت ثم البحرين وصلت
arrived in Bahrain. Then, it sailed into the Arabian Sea, which is part of the Indian Ocean. It went around
لكنهم اليمن جنوب سقطرة جزيرة نحو السفينة جرفت الريح و شبه الجزيرة العربية
the Arabian Peninsula and the wind drifted the ship towards the Island of Socotra south of Yemen, but they
جيبوتي في راسية المنطقة في الحروب بسبب هناك يتوقفوا ان يسمح لم
were not allowed to stop there because of the wars in the area. Docking in Djibouti on 3 April, 1978,
الشرق الأوسط في الحروب ضد كاحتجاج سفينة القصب يحرق ان قرر
Heyerdahl decided to burn the reed ship in protest against the wars in the Middle East.
تنص في السكرتير العام للأمم المتحدة الى رسالة مفتوحة أرسل
Heyerdahl sent an open letter to the UN Secretary General on 3 April, 1978. It reads:
من بنيت قارب مركب من نوع قبل التاريخ من نوعيات ندرس لكي الماضي في كانت رحلتنا البحرية
" Our voyage has been into the past to study the qualities of a prehistoric type of vessel (boat) built upon
جدا يكون مكان لا بأنه لنبرهن المستقبل في رحلة كانت ايضا لكنها المبادىء السومرية القديمة
ancient Sumerian principles. But it has also been a voyage into the future to prove that no space is too
او نغرق أما سوف اننا علمنا سفينة القصب استخدمنا عندما لكل واحد لانقاذ آمن مقيد
restricted for peaceful survival for everyone. When we used the reed ship we knew we would either sink or
بدلا حضارتنا الواسعة و انفسنا لننقذ تعاون ذكي نحتاج نحن معا ننجو
survive together. We need intelligent collaboration to save ourselves and our common civilization instead
سفينة غارقة جعلها من
of making it a sinking ship. "

C **Read the text again and answer the questions. Write sentences.**

1. Where is Professor Heyerdahl from?
   - **He is from Norway.**

2. What does he think about ancient civilizations?

- **He thinks that ancient civilizations were able to trade, travel and make long migrations by sea using simple ships built by their own hands.**

3. What does he decide to do? Why?

- **He decided to build a ship from just reeds and sail it through the Arab Gulf to the Indian Ocean.**

4. Which flag did the boat carry?

- **It carried the flag of the United Nations.**

5. How long did it take to build *The Tigris*?

- **It took two months to build The Tigris.**

6. Who helped Heyerdahl to build *The Tigris*?

- **Iraqi and foreign workers helped to build the boat.**

7. Was he allowed to dock in Yemen? Why/ Why not?

- **He was not allowed to dock ترسو in Yemen because of wars in the area.**

8. How many explorers travelled with Heyerdahl?

- **Eleven explorers مستكشف travelled with him.**

9. Do you think the voyage was successful? هل تعتقد ان الرحلة البحرية كانت ناجحة

- **Students' own answers…………………**

10. Summarize لخص what Heyerdahl is trying to say in his letter to the UN Secretary Genaral?

- **The success of the voyage relied on collaboration between people. If we want to succeed as people we need to collaborate rather than fight each other.**

نجاح الرحلة اعتمد على التعاون بين الناس. اذا نريد ان ننجح كشعوب يجب ان نتعاون لا ان نتقاتل مع كلانا الاخر

مايخص القطعه فى نموذج الوزارة ـــ مهم جدا

A Voyage of Survival

Write answers to these questions

1- Where is Professor Heyerdahl from? **– He is from Norway.**

2-What does Professor Heyerdahl think about the ancient civilizations?

-He believed that ancient civilizations were able to trade ,travel and make long migration using simple ships.

3- What does Professor Heyerdahl decide to do? Why?

-To build a reed ship and sail through the Arab Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

4- Which flag did the boat carry? **– The flag of The United Nations.**

5- How long did it take to build The Tigris? **– It took two months to build The Tigris.**

6- Who helped Professor Heyerdahl to build The Tigris?

-Iraqi and foreign workers helped him to build the boat.

7- Was Professor Heyerdahl allowed to dock in Yemen? Why / Why not?

-He was not allowed to dock in Yemen because of wars in area.

8- How many explorers travelled with Professor Heyerdahl?

-Eleven explorers travelled with Heyerdahl.

9- Do you think the voyage was successful?

students' answers. Or - Yes , it was.

10- Summarize what Professor Heyerdahl is trying to say in his letter to the UN Secretary General?

-The success of the voyage relied on the collaboration between people.

D Put these phrases in order to make sentences. ضع هذه العبارات بترتيب لعمل جمل

1. in the park I'm in the evening to walk going

2. his homework sometimes in the morning My brother does

3. usually get ready I for school quickly in the morning

4. slowly this morning My father to school drove

زمان + مكان + حال + فعل + ظرف تكرار + فاعل ⟶ القاعدة

ANSWERS

1. I'm going to walk in the park in the evening.
2. My brother sometimes does his homework in the morning.
3. I usually get ready for school quickly in the morning.
4. My father drove slowly to school this morning.

Write about a country اكتب عن بلد <<<< <<<< انشاء الوحدة السابعة <<<<<<<

Japan

كبيره من عدد هنالك جميلة جدا لكنها بلد كبير جدا ليس اليابان

Japan is not a very big country, but it is very beautiful. There are a number of large

الصناعة سكان تملك قرى و مدن صغيره مثلما مدن

cities as well as small towns and villages. It has a large population. Industry is very

أيضا للمنزل أشياء من انواع كل و حاسبات سيارات تصنع مهم

important. Japan makes cars, computers and all kinds of things for the home. Japan also

الخضروات و الرز يزرعوا الفلاحين زراعة جيدة تملك

has a good agriculture. Farmers grow rice and vegetables.

الحدائق الجميلة و المعابد يشاهدوا ممكن هم للزائرين ممتعة جدا تكون

Japan is very interesting for visitors. They can see temples and beautiful gardens.

تمطر لأنها خضراء جدا مولات حديثة كبيرة في للتسوق يذهبوا أيضا يستطيعوا

They can also go shopping in big modern stores. Japan is very green because it rains a

يستطيعوا المثال سبيل على تعملها و لتراها ألأشياء الممتعة من الكثير هنالك الصيف في كثيرا

lot in summer. There are lots of interesting things to see and do. For example, they can

الجودو تعمل ان تتعلم او مباراة البيسبول الى تذهب ديزني لاند يزوروا

visit Disneyland, go to a baseball match or learn to do Judo.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&& نهاية الوحدة السابعة &&&&&&&&& MAJID Al-SAFI &&&&&&&&&

Check your progress

Unit Eight – Test A >>>>> p. 102-A >>>> نشاط صفي

B Complete the sentences with *a*, *an* OR *the*.

1. There were no chairs, so we have to sit on _____ floor.
2. Could you close _____ door, please?
3. Do that activity again. You have made _____ mistake.
4. We live in ____ flat in the city centre.

5. Have you ever read _____ English book? >>>> **ANSWERS** >>> [1. the 2. the 3. a 4. a 5. an]

C

A reporter has to ask a lot of questions. What questions is this reporter asking a famous footballer? >>>> Re-order رتب الأسئلة

1. Were / born / you / where / ?

____

2. Doing / what / were / you / before / famous / became / you / ?

____

3. Life / changed / what / your / ?

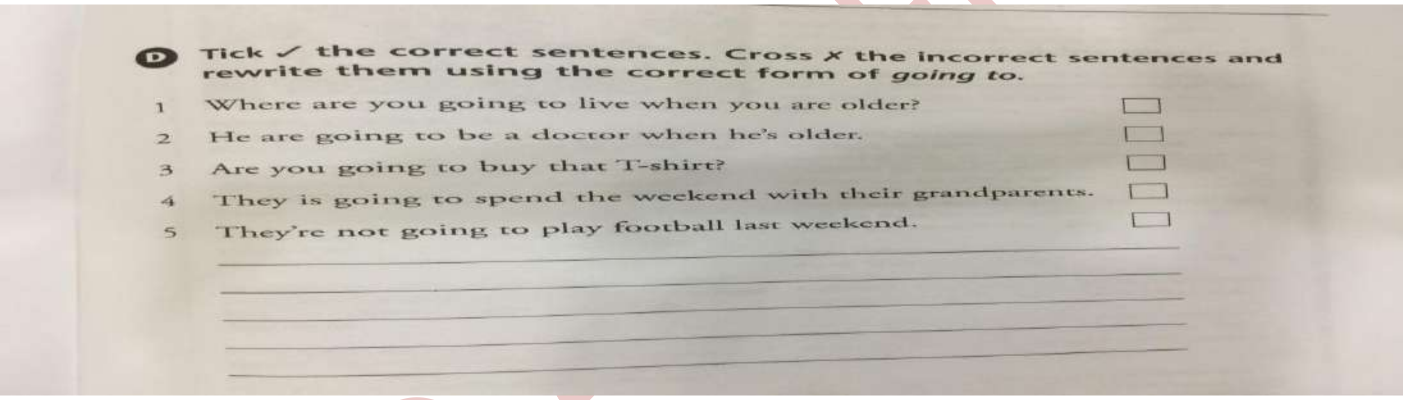
____

4. Happy / you / your / now / work / with / are / ?

____

ANSWERS >>>>

1. **Where were you born?**
2. **What were you doing before you became famous?**
3. **What changed your life?**
4. **Are you happy with your work now?**



D Tick ✓ the correct sentences. Cross ✗ the incorrect sentences and rewrite them using the correct form of *going to*.

1 Where are you going to live when you are older? ☐
2 He are going to be a doctor when he's older. ☐
3 Are you going to buy that T-shirt? ☐
4 They is going to spend the weekend with their grandparents. ☐
5 They're not going to play football last weekend. ☐

{ANSWERS >>> 1. √ 2. x – He is going to be a doctor when he's older.
3. √ 4. x – They are going to spend the weekend at their grandparents.
5. x – They didn't go to play football last weekend.}

Write about a simple event happened to you. اكتب عن حدث بسيط حدث معك

<<<<<<< انشاءات الوحده الثامنه >>>> جاء بالوزاري العام الماضي >>>> دور 2

1

" A Simple Event Happened To Me "

يوم ما بينما كنت أتمشى في الشارع شاهدت رجل ضخم يركض نحوي كنت
One day, while I was walking in the street, I saw a huge man running towards me. I was
حقا خائف و اعتقدت بأن الرجل كان لص أنا لذلك و هربت اصطدمت بـ برجل كبير
really scared and thought that the man was a thief. So, I escaped and ran into an old man.
ثم سقطت مهما يكن استدرت حولي لأرى أين كان الرجل و اكتشفت بأن
Then I fell down. However, I turned round to see where the man was and found out that
الرجل كان يركض ليلحق الباص الناس حولي ضحكوا علي و كنت جدا
the man was running to catch the bus. The people around laughed at me and I was so
محرج بحيث تقريبا ميت
embarrassed that I nearly died.

Write about an imaginary story based on something you have read or seen on TV. اكتب عن قصه خياليه مبنيه على شيء قرأته او شاهدته على التلفاز

2

<<<<<<< انشاءات الوحدة الثامنة <<<< لم يأتي بالوزاري العام الماضي <<<<

" An Imaginary Story "

I read a story recently. It was called 'The Terrible Forest'. It was a horror story . I sometimes like horror stories, but this one was strange. It was about a man who lived near a forest. People heard terrible sounds every night in the forest and saw lights, but the police couldn't find anyone. In the end, the man left his house and as a result the sounds and lights stopped. Another man came to live in the house. I was frightened by the story and I didn't understand the ending.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$ $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$قصة اخرى $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

" An Imaginary Story "

One day, I was swimming in the sea by myself, with my cousin supervising from the beach. I found myself drifting out beyond where I couldn't stand up. A man held me from behind and told me he was helping me get back to the shore. We swam back to the shore together, I turned around to thank him and nobody was there. My cousin was watching the whole time and said that I just swam into the shore by myself.

في احد الأيام كنت أسبح في النهر وحدي .وابن عمي كان يراقبني من الشاطئ .وجدت نفسي انجرف إلى ما هو أبعد حيث لم أتمكن من الوقوف . رجل امسكني من الخلف وقال لي انه سوف يساعدني على العودة إلى الشاطئ سبحنا إلى الشاطئ معا، والتفت لأشكره ولكن لا أحد هناك. كان ابن عمي يراقبني طوال الوقت، وقال إني أنا فقط كنت أسبح عائدا إلى الشاطئ.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$ $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$قصة اخرى $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

ممكن الاجابة بأحد القصص الثلاثة

I read a story recently. One day an Englishman was on holiday. He wanted to go to France. He left England next day. When he arrived to a lot of different places some funny things happened. He thought he got lost. He saw a village and he left his car and went to it. He asked a lot of people but, they didn't understand what he was saying and he didn't understand what they were saying too. When he returned to his car he saw someone steals his car. He stayed puzzled, he didn't know where he was and he lost his car. He walked and saw a signboard written on it "Welcome to Spain" and he knew he arrived to Spain. He was very surprised. Suddenly he saw a river and he started thinking about coming home on a boat. He saw one boat in the river and he started running. When he arrived to the river bank the boat moved and he jumped to the boat and he fell into the water. When he woke up, it was all a dream. He laughed loudly because it was a very funny dream.

MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI MAJID Al-SAFI



Some Irregular Verbs

No.	Present	Past	P. P	الملاحظات
1	يجلب bring	brought	brought	متشابه في الماضي و التصريف الثالث كلها تأخذ ought / aught
2	يشتري buy	bought	bought	
3	يمسك catch	caught	caught	
4	يقاتل fight	fought	fought	
5	يعلم teach	taught	taught	
6	يعتقد think	thought	thought	
7	يبحث seek	sought	sought	
8	ينحني bend	bent	bent	يتحول (d) الى (t) في الماضي و التصريف الثالث
9	يبني build	built	built	
10	يقرض lend	lent	lent	
11	يرسل send	sent	sent	
12	يصرف spend	spent	spent	Arranged by MAJID AL_SAFI 2013 الاعدادية المركزيه 07816011710 07800061518
13	يأتي come	came	come	
14	يصبح become	became	become	
15	يركض run	ran	run	
16	يخفق beat	beat	beaten	
17	يحصل get	got	got/gotten	
18	ينسى forget	forgot	forgotten	
19	يكلف cost	cost	cost	هذه المجموعه متشابهه في كل الحالات
20	يقطع cut	cut	cut	
21	يضرب hit	hit	hit	
22	يؤذي hurt	hurt	hurt	
23	يدع let	let	let	
24	يضع put	put	put	
25	يقرأ read	read	read	
26	يغلق shut	shut	shut	
27	ينتشر spread	spread	spread	
28	يزحف creep	crept	crept	نحذف (e) ونضيف (t) في الماضي و التصريف الثالث
29	يشعر feel	felt	felt	
30	يحفظ keep	kept	kept	
31	يركع kneel	knelt	knelt	
32	ينام sleep	slept	slept	
33	ينحب weep	wept	wept	
34	يكنس sweep	swept	swept	
35	يتناول deal	dealt	dealt	اضافة (t) فقط
36	يعني mean	meant	meant	
37	يشم smell	smelt	smelt	حذف (l) واضافة (t)
38	يجد find	found	found	متشابه في الماضي و التصريف الثالث
39	يطعم feed	fed	fed	
40	يسمع hear	heard	heard	
41	يمسك hold	held	held	
42	يغادر leave	left	left	
43	يخسر lose	lost	lost	
44	يلتقي meet	met	met	
45	يرمي shoot	shot	shot	
46	يجلس sit	sat	sat	
47	يقف stand	stood	stood	

48	understand	understood	understood	متشابه في الماضي والتصريف الثالث
49	يفوز win	won	won	
50	يضع lay	laid	laid	
51	يدفع pay	paid	paid	
52	يقول say	said	said	
53	يصنع make	made	made	
54	يبيع sell	sold	sold	
55	يخبر tell	told	told	
56	يملك have	had	had	
67	يبدأ begin	began	begun	تتحول (i) الى (a) في الماضي ثم الى (u) في التصريف الثالث
58	يشرب drink	drank	drunk	
59	يدق ring	rang	rung	
60	يغني sing	sang	sung	
61	يغطس sink	sank	sunk	
62	يسبح swim	swam	swum	
63	يحمل bear	bore	born	اغلب هذه المجموعه تحتوي (o) في الوسط في الماضي وتنتهي بـ (n) او (en) في التصريف الثالث
64	يكسر break	broke	broken	
65	يختار choose	chose	chosen	
66	يركب ride	rode	ridden	
67	يسوق drive	drove	driven	
68	تشرق rise	rose	risen	
69	يتكلم speak	spoke	spoken	
70	يسرق steal	stole	stolen	
71	يقسم swear	swore	sworn	
72	يمزق tear	tore	torn	
73	يلبس wear	wore	worn	
74	يكتب write	wrote	written	
75	يهز shake	shook	shaken	حفظ الافعال الشاذه مفتاح لنجاحك
76	يأخذ take	took	taken	
77	يقع fall	fell	fallen	
78	يعطي give	gave	given	
79	يسامح forgive	forgave	forgiven	
80	يأكل eat	ate	eaten	
81	تهب blow	blew	blown	تتحول (o) الى (e) في الماضي الأصل + n للتصريف الثالث
82	يصبح grow	grew	grown	
83	يعلم know	knew	known	
84	يرمي throw	threw	thrown	
85	يطير fly	flew	flown	
86	يفعل do	did	done	Good Luck for All
87	يذهب go	went	gone	
88	يرى see	saw	seen	
89	يعض bite	bit	bitten	
90	يختبيء hide	hid	hidden	
91	يحترق burn	burnt	burnt	
92	يستيقظ wake	woke	woken	MAJID Al-SAFI
93	يسكب spill	spilt	spilt	